FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GDR ENVOY ADDRESSES GENEVA DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

AU220854 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Geneva (ADN) -- All states, big and small alike, have the right and duty to contribute to ending the arms race and to eliminating the arsenals of weapons of mass destruction, Ambassador Dr Harald Rose, GDR representative at the Geneva disarmament conference, stated at the plenum of this body of 40 states on Tuesday, 19 February.

The speaker described the declaration of the six states at Delhi as an urgent and convincing appeal for halting the nuclear arms race and for disarmament. He pointed to the support expressed by Erich Honecker for the demands leveled in the document, as well as to the conviction of the leading GDR representative that it is not only urgently necessary but also possible to avert the danger of a nuclear war. Dr Rose presented the message addressed by Erich Honecker to the six heads of state or government respectively as an official document of the Geneva disarmament conference.

The GDR representative pointed out the readiness of the Warsaw Pact states, confirmed at the Berlin foreign ministers' conference to undertake radical steps for a limitation and elimination of all types of weapons.

The GDR welcomes the Soviet-American statement of 8 January on the opening of new negotiations. Forty years after the victory over Hitler fascism the lesson should not be forgotten, above all that all possible efforts for peace must be undertaken.

TURKISH TRADE GROUP VISITS; PROTOCOL SIGNED

Carcani Receives Delegation

AU221011 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] Tirana, February 22 (ATA) -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Peoples Socialist Republic of Albania Adil Carcani received yesterday the government trade delegation of the Republic of Turkey, led by the Minister of State Mustafa Tinaz Titiz, with whom he had a warm and friendly talk. Present at the reception were the minister of foreign trade Shane Korbeci and the vice-minister of foreign affairs Sokrat Plaka. Attending was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Selcuk Toker.

1985 Trade Protocol Signed

AU221112 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] Tirana, February 22 (ATA) -- The protocol on the exchange of goods for 1985 between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Republic of Turkey was signed yesterday in Tirana. The protocol was signed for the Albanian side by the minister of foreign trade Shane Korbeci and for the Turkish side by the minister of state Mustafa Tinaz Titiz. Present at the signing ceremony were the minister of energetics Lavdosh Hametaj, the vice-minister of foreign affairs Sokrat Plaka and the members of both delegations. Attending was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the PSR of Albania Selcuk Toker.

During 1985 Albania will export in Turkey gas, oil, pyrite ore and concentrate of pyrite, powered sulphur, trotyl, packing paper, artistic articles, cognac, tomato sauce, different articles and will import from Turkey cotton, barley and yeast, synthetic threads and fibre, chemical products, different steel products (tubes, stainless steel sheets, rope, rods) semi-finished copper products, semi-finished aluminium products (sheets, profiles wires).

Energy Minister Meets Official

AU231346 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 23 Feb 85

[Text] Tirana, February 23 (ATA) -- The state minister of the Republic of Turkey Mustafa Tinaz Titiz paid a visit to the energy minister Lavdosh Hametaj and had a warm and friendly talk with him, on February 22. Attending were the vice minister of foreign trade Prajtim Ajazi and other comrades. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the PSR of Albania, Selcuk Toker.

These days the government trade delegation of the Republic of Turkey, headed by the state minister Mustafa Tinaz Titiz made visits to the Museum of National History, the "Albania Today" exhibition in Tirana, as well as to some social and cultural institutions in the city of Durres. During these visits he was accompanied by the vice minister of foreign trade Pajtim Ajazi and the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the PSR of Albania, Selcuk Toker.

In honour of the government trade delegation of the Republic of Turkey, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Durres District People's Council, Ligor Cifluku, gave a dinner which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CAMI, ANDREOTTI ATTEND EXHIBITION IN ROME

AU241640 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 24 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Tirana, February 24 (ATA) -- In the context of cultural exchanges between the PSR of Albania and the Italian Republic, the exhibition Albanian arts through centuries was opened in the halls of the national prehistoric ethnographic museum Pigorini in Rome, on February 23. Attending the inauguration ceremony were the minister of foreign affairs of Italy, Guilio Andreotti, the minister of cultural assets, Antonino Gullotti, other high ranking personalities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Ministry of Education of Culture, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Italian Republic to the PSR of Albania Francesco Carlo Gentile, scholars of art and culture, historians, painters, sculptors, representatives of cultural and scientific institutions, radio-television and press, friends and wellwishers of Albania, [word indistinct] as well as other guests from Rome and other cities of Italy. Present was also the president of Italy-Albania Friendship Association Arturo Fosci. Attending was also the minister of education and culture of the PSR of Albania Tefta Cami, who has gone there to attend the inauguration ceremony of this exhibition, the director of the Institute of History Prof. Stefanaq Pollo, as well as the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in the Italian Republic Bashkim Dino.

The minister of foreign affairs of Italy Giulio Andreotti made the speech on the occasion. He, said among the other things: The exhibition which is inaugurated today is an important event which speaks of the great cultural and artistic asset of the Albanian people. It contributes to a better acquaintance between our two neighbouring peoples.

In her speech, Comrade Tefta Cami, after thanking the Italian high ranking authorities for participating in this ceremony, pointed out that due to the efforts of the two sides, the relations between the two countries over the recent years have assumed a further positive development in the field of cultural exchanges and in other fields of mutual interest, something that responds to the desire and will of our two neighbouring peoples and the cause of peace and security in our region.

On occasion of the inauguration of the exhibition, the ambassador of the PSR of Albania in Italy, Bashkim Dino gave a cocktail for those present. Attending were the foreign minister of Italy Andreotti, the minister of cultural assets Gullotti as well as other Italian authorities. Present was also the minister of education and culture Tefta Cami, etc. The cocktail passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

SOFIA REPORTS JARUZELSKI VISIT SET FOR MARCH

AU251911 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 25 Feb 85

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, will make a friendly and working visit to Bulgaria at the beginning of March.

'POOR TASTE' OF SOME CONSUMER GOODS ASSAILED

AU221851 [Editorial Report] Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian on 21 February carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by Paun Tsonev entitled "Will The Flood of Poor Taste Subside?" The article is devoted to the private producers and cooperative collectives currently producing and selling consumer goods of dubious taste on the Bulgarian domestic market.

The article begins by describing some of these items, such at T-shirts, costume jewelry, children's toys, badly painted icons, pictures with religious motifs, and even nylon bags with the inscription "Dallas."

Tsonev recalls that the "Committee of State and People's Control as well as the Ministry of Production and Trade for Consumer Goods and other specialized organs stated toward the end of 1984 that there is mass production of goods of extremely low aesthetic standards in our country, goods on biblical subjects, goods in poor taste which even openly advertise Western firms and are frequently marked by an ideological orientation which is alien to socialism. According to data stemming from the protocols of inspections, the control organs have stopped the production of such goods throughout the country amounting to a value of 8.2 million leva."

As to the identity of the producers of such goods, Tsonev states: "They are well known; they are mostly enterprises from the cooperative trade system, various labor production cooperatives, regional consumer cooperatives, departments of the local industry, and others behind which, in most cases, private individuals and collectives as well as anonymous artisans are hiding." The author enumerates several such cooperatives in various provincial towns and asks the question: "How did it become possible for such 'kitsch' goods to be produced in our country on a mass scale? The answer inevitably leads to one fact -- namely the lack of uniform (and elementary) control over producers and dealers which gives exceptional opportunities to scoundrels. Despite expressed instructions and existing documents, it is not only incapacitated people who are engaged in private production on a contract basis with enterprises, but also people who are bursting with health."

Tsonev goes on to explain that individuals who work for enterprises engaged in "private initiatives" escape control because the enterprises in question merely provide them "with the necessary materials, permits, and the guarantee of good profits, while the enterprises themselves are thus guaranteed to fulfill their plan indexes." Tsonev further notes that the production of such goods is certainly due to a "shortage on the market," particularly regarding the demand of young people, of jeans, T-shirts, and costume jewelery which are in short supply in Bulgarian stores.

Tsonev further criticizes the trend followed by the state consumer goods enterprises, such as Varswezbe Vinprom enterprise for alcoholic beverages, to use foreign names and Latin letters on their own products, such as jeans marked "Condor" and drinks called "Sofia Bitter," just because it sounds more sophisticated and outlandish. The author also notes the production and sale of crosses, which are being sold other than those in stores belonging to church authorities. He adds that "discount stores frequently sell cassettes, videos, and other goods with labels, signs, and emblems of a definitely pro-Western, and even immoral, character."

Tsonev adds that "propaganda about the potential danger of such goods in our homes" is insufficient and also "useless, because it has been carried out repeatedly in recent years and has proved unsuccessful." He calls for official measures, such as "Decision No 221 issued by the Bureau of the Council of Ministers on 29 December 1984 on stopping the production and sale of goods of poor ideological-aesthetical quality and character which are alien to socialist custom and morality." Tsonev further recommends that the "ministries and departments," especially the Ministry of Production and Trade for Consumer Goods and local authorities, establish special "artistic councils" to evaluate newly produced goods, and that more strictness be enforced in issuing permits to private persons engaging in artisan and trade activities and stricter controls be employed by the control organs over the incomes of private producers and tradesmen.

TODOROV REVIEWS PARLIAMENTARY ACTIVITIES

AU221610 Sofia BTA in English 1359 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] Sofia, February 22 (BTA) -- The activities of the Eighth National Assembly in the implementation of the tasks set by the 12th Congress of the BCP, in the further consolidation of socialist democracy and in the development of the political system of the society are the topics on which Mr Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the National Assembly dwells in today's issue of OTECHESTVEN FRONT.

With its great prestige and influence, the National Assembly contributes to the realization of the strategy of the BCP and the socialist state in the construction of the advanced socialist society, Mr Stanko Todorov stressed.

Emphasising that techno-scientific progress is the core of the problems which the BCP has been resolving in the period after the 12th congress, Mr Stanko Todorov recalled the forthcoming tasks outlined in detail at the February plenary session of the CC of the BCP: to turn techno-scientific into the basic constructive material of the socio-economic development, to win new technological and international market positions and to reconstruct the scientific research work on a programmed basis. In the realization of the techno-scientific revolution Bulgaria should rely on the advantages offered by socialist integration and she should even more closely bind her techno-scientific potential with the potential of the Soviet Union and the other CMEA member countries. Another task is to secure the modern professional training of the young generation as executive and managerial cadres.

"To realize the techno-scientific revolution means to successfully construct advanced socialism in Bulgaria", Mr Stanko Todorov stressed.

Generalizing the new party formulations, he stressed the conclusion that the BCP is invariably striving towards revealing the operation of the objective social laws, that it takes their requirements into consideration and that it seeks new ways and forms to give full scope to their operation.

In the implementation of the decisions of the 12th Congress of the BCP for raising the role of the parliament in social life, the National Assembly has widened its participation in the preparation and the adoption of the main state decisions, in the control over the implementation of the executive power, in the perfection of Bulgaria's legislation, in aiding the course towards intensification of the economy and raising the quality standard of the output, in the implementation of the December programme for constantly raising the well-being of the people. The delegates of the people also participate in resolving other key issues in the life of the Bulgarian society.

One of the main concerns of the National Assembly is to bring legislation in conformity with the new requirements and tasks. Among the bills adopted during this period are the referendum bill, the management of social insurance bill and the bill for the cooperatives.

A very important aspect in the work of the National Assembly are the discussions of the new formulations in the party conception for a new Code of Labour and of the family code draft on which thousands of proposals have been made. These proposals will be taken into account in the final working out of these bills. "We are doing all that is necessary thoroughly, intelligently and without personal predilections in order to reflect the maturity and the wisdom of the people which have found an eloquent expression in the discussions of the two code drafts".

He pointed out that the parliament realizes supreme control over the activities of the state bodies. They are accountable before the National Assembly and it has the right and the duty to evaluate their work and to take the respective decisions. By way of illustration Mr. Stanko Todorov pointed to the poll on housing construction carried out by the parliament which resulted in taking important decisions in this sphere.

In connection with the control functions of the parliament Mr. Stanko Todorov stressed the wide ranging activities which are being carried out in this respect by the standing commissions. In its control activities the National Assembly relies both on the bodies for general socialist control which are headed by the committee for state and people's control as well as on the public organizations and all citizens.

Of great importance for our future work are the formulations of Mr. Todor Zhivkov carried in his report at the February plenary session which can be summed up in constantly developing the forms of socialist rule, deepening the representative and direct democracy, simplifying the structure closer to the people and creating conditions for widening the participation of the citizens in the adoption of important decisions.

DYULGEROV SPEAKS ON TRADE UNION ROLE, TASKS

AU211344 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 20 Feb 85 pp 1-2

[Nikolay Buzin report on the accountability-election conference of the trade union organization of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences held in Sofia on 19 February]

[Excerpts] With full justification and deep conviction all participants in the accountability-election conference of the trade union organization within the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences stressed the fact that this conference is taking place at a moment of historical importance.

These are the days when our national scientific front and our entire nation are discussing and beginning to implement the decisions of the February BCP Central Committee Plenum, as well as the postulates and new approaches contained in the report and in the introductory and closing speeches delivered by Comrade Todor Zhivkov pertaining to our comprehensive further development along the path of the accelerated scientific-technological revolution.

The following officials participated in the accountability-election conference of the trade union: Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council; Angel Balevski, chairman of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and member of the State Council; Anni Spanchev, chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Bulgarian Teachers; Rashko Rashkov, secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee; Nedyalko Nedyalkov, chairman of the Sofia City Trade Union Council; and others.

In his statement Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, pointed out the positive fact that the conference of the academy's trade union organization is inspired by the spirit of the February BCP Central Committee plenum and is trying to respond to the criteria of the plenum to define the role of the trade union organization in coping with the great and topical tasks which our scientific sector is facing today. It is time today, Comrade Dyulgerov stated, further to develop the great wealth of ideas and postulates submitted at the plenum, and to search for, as well as to find practical mechanisms for their implementation. The correct approach of the Bulgarian trade unions should consist of understanding that scientific-technological revolution, like all other revolutions, is a cause of millions of people. Hence, there is the task of the trade unions as mass organizations of the working people to actively contribute to this cause, and by using all forms and means of work to involve the working people in the implementation of this cause.

In discussing the responsibilities stemming from the party plenum for the trade unions, Petur Dyulgerov dwelled on the primary importance which is now assigned to the question of the role, place, and activities of the trade unions in the activities of our scientific workers. This primary importance stems from the fact that good results from the efforts of the entire workers class and all working people depend on the achievements of scientific workers, as well as from the fact that the scientific workers' detachment is constantly growing and penetrating all spheres of social activities, assuming positions of crucial importance. This is precisely why we cannot tolerate any lagging behind in professional work and in the impact exerted by scientific workers in this sphere, a backwardness we unfortunately assessed a long time ago. The serious analysis of the problems of work and working relations within the scientific collectives and the transformation of the trade unions, of their organs and organizations, into active factors of reorganizing the scientific sector must now become a real expression of the increased attention devoted by the trade unions to these issues. [one line illegible] The trade unions must introduce new organizational structures into the scientific links and contribute to their consolidation by applying efficient mechanisms capable of organizing science on the principles of the economic approach. The strength and influence of the trade unions in the scientific sector will greatly depend upon the extent to which the trade unions will be capable of concentrating their work in basic scientific collectives, this is to say, within the programmatic collectives and institutes.

Comrade Petur Dyulgerov pointed out that the decisions of the February Plenum are creating the necessary conditions and prerequisites for the concentration of trade union work in this direction.

This implies the application of the postulate on the owner and manager in the scientific work, and the expansion of self-administration which opens wide possibilities for the trade unions to act as real organizers of the workers collectives and of their self-administration organs. The transfer of science and scientific work upon the principles of the economic approach and its mechanism make it possible for the trade unions to apply social forms for the extensive involvement of scientific workers in planning and labor organizations, in distributive [razpredelitelni] relations, and so forth. In the social sphere the trade unions are permitted to expand the scope of their activities and to apply new forms and principles for the creation and use of social funds and of sources for increasing these.

Comrade Petur Dyulgerov closed his statement by expressing the expectation of the Trade Union Central Council, that the trade union of the Academy of Sciences will create the basic model and provide the necessary experience for the work of the trade unions in all scientific links, and that it will make its contribution to the implementation of the February plenum decisions.

RECENT INTERVIEWS SHOW AGCA CONTRADICTIONS

AU251046 Sofia BTA in English 0843 GMT 25 Feb 85

[Text] Sofia, February 25 (BTA) -- Agca "has been trained to shoot as well as to lie" is the conclusion arrived at by Italian reporter Enzo Biaggi, one of the four who have interviewed the Turkish terrorist Ali Agca in less than two months in Rome's Rebibbia prison. In an exclusive despatch for the POGLED weekly the BTA correspondent in Rome Khristo Petrov touches on some of the numerous contradictions conspicuous in the four interviews.

Agca tells CORRIERE DELLA SERA that his links with the "Grey Wolves" date only after his enrollment at the University of Ankara. At the same time he confirms that he knew Oral Celik way back from their native town of Malatya. And as it well known, by that time Celik already bossed the local "Grey Wolves".

For OGGI Agca declares, "I have never engaged in any discrediting terrorist and criminal activity except for taking part in demonstrations or the like." Later on, however, he contradicts himself: "I have committed some exceedingly grave mistakes, even crimes. Yes, I have a very cumbersome past." Only a month later he was so impudent as to stress before TV reporter Enzo Biaggi, "I am Mehmet Ali Agca. A Turk. A terrorist. I have always recommended myself as such."

"I have never been paid", Agca tells CORRIERE DELLA SERA. "I have never done anything for money', he adds for OGGI. But the CORRIERE DELLA SERA reporter quotes some unpublished exceprts from the records of the terrorist's interrogations, conducted by Investigating Magistrate Martella. And there Agca admits that "we all (the 'Grey Wolves' - author's note) were adventurers and hirelings, ready to do anything for money".

Contradictions are also teaming in the terrorist's statements about the number of shots he fired at the pope. In the interview for CORRIERE DELLA SERA Agca claims, "but I just wounded him, because I think, I managed to fire only two shots". And according to the interrorgation records, quoted by the same paper, the terrorist claims, "I am not sure whether I fired only two pistol shots at the person of the pope. Perhaps I fired three."

Agca answers in two different ways about the risks he would possibly incur if he were eventually released. "I am not running any hazard. Neither now, nor after my release", the assassin is confident to declare before the journalists. And during one interrogation, quoted by CORRIERE DELLA SERA, he says, "I was afraid not only for my security after a possible release through a pardon granted by the president of the Republic, but also that I would not be held credible".

In conclusion the author of the feature, commenting on Agca's profile made by Enzo Biaggi, emphasies, "a less than half hour's talk with Ali Agca was enough for him to arrive at the conclusion which Investigating Magistrate Ilario Martella has failed to draw in nearly three years' time."

PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY

AU211932 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] On 21 February in Sofia a cooperation protocol for 1985 was signed by the All-National Committee on Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Society, the Union of USSR Societies on Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and the USSR-Bulgarian Friendship Society.

The document stresses that all joint events during the year will take place under the sign of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism, and the struggle for peace and cooperation among nations. Many events related to marking the 13th BCP and 27th CPSU Congresses are planned. All events are directed toward one goal -- to contribute even more to the spiritual coming together and comprehensive coming together and integration between Bulgaria and the USSR.

The protocol was signed by Penko Gerganov, first deputy chairman of the All-National Committee on Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and Viktor Rybakov, deputy chairman of the Central Leadership of the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Society. [Three organizations but two signers as heard]

Tsola Dragoycheva, honorary chairman of the All-National Committee on Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, Nacho Papazov, chairman of the committee Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the ceremony.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES AUSTRIAN CP LEADER MUHRI 25 FEB

AU251937 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 25 Feb 85

[Text] On 25 February, Comrade Todor Zhivkov met Franz Muhri, chairman of the Communist Party of Austria [KPOe], who is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee. During the talk, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two leaders briefed each other on the internal and international activity of the BCP and the KPOe at the present stage. The also discussed topical international issues and questions of the international communist and workers' movement.

The two leaders stressed that now the main danger to world peace is the continuing line of rearming conducted by the imperialist states, and mainly by the United States, and the danger of a nuclear catastrophe. They expressed total agreement with the measures on disarmament proposed by the socialist countries and voiced their hope that these issues will be successfully dealt with at the forthcoming Geneva talks.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Franz Muhri highly evaluated relations between the BCP and the KPOe and confirmed their determination to further develop them on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and prolaterian internationalism, friendship, and further developing cooperation between the Bulgarian and Austrian peoples.

The meeting, which again confirmed the two parties' unity of opinions and positions, was attended by Comrade Dimitur Stanishev.

Leaders Exchange Speeches

AU252026 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 25 Feb 85

[Text] Sofia, February 25 (BTA) -- Today Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, presented Mr. Franz Muhri, chairman of the Austrian Communist Party with the "People's Republic of Bulgaria" First Class Order. Mr. Franz Muhri has been awarded this high distinction by the State Council of Bulgaria for his contribution to consolidating the unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers' movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, to deepening the traditionally fraternal relations between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Austrian Communist Party, to promoting friendship between the Bulgarian and the Austrian people and to cooperation between the two countries and on the occcasion of his 60th birthday anniversary.

In his speech of congratulations, Mr. Todor Zhivkov said that the Communists and workers of socialist Bulgaria know and respect Mr. Franz Muhri as a fearless fighter against fascism, as a tested and outstanding functionary of the Austrian and the international communist and workers' movement. More than four decades Franz Muhri has placed his creative energy and organisational talent to the service of his people, to the working class and to its vanguard - the Austrian Communist Party. "Now for twenty years you have been its respected and worthy first leader", Mr. Todor Zhivkov stressed.

Further on the Bulgarian party and state leader pointed out that under the leadership of Mr. Franz Muhri the party of the Austrian Communists is successfully overcoming serious tests and difficulties, preserving its ideological purity, the unity of its ranks, its prestige of a consistent champion of social progress, of the class interests of the workers, of all the working people in the country.

"The Austrian Communist Party is firmly holding the banner of Marxism Leninism and proletarian internationalism and it is selflessly struggling for peace, disarmament and international security," Mr. Todor Zhivkov stressed.

The Bulgarian party and state leader noted that today as a result of the adventurous striving of the most aggressive imperialist circles towards military superiority and hegemony in the world, the international situation continues to be dangerously aggravated and complicated. Mankind is faced with the dilemma -- disarmament and life or an unbridled arms race and a growing threat of nuclear annihilation. Now it is more than ever necessary to manifest the unity of action of the communists from all countries, to carry out joint activities with all revolutionary and democratic peace loving forces and with all people of goodwill in the name of the peaceful future of mankind.

Mr Todor Zhivkov pointed out that Bulgaria is pursuing a consistent and constructive foreign policy. Together with the other countries of the socialist community it invariably supports the Soviet peaceful initiatives and takes an active part in the peace-making activities of the Warsaw Treaty. Bulgaria welcomes the agreement reached as a result of the constructive approach of the USSR to start Soviet-U.S. talks on the whole complex of issues related to space nuclear weapons -- both strategic and medium ranged.

Mr Todor Zhivkov assessed the cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Austria as fruitful, he stressed that the rapidly developing cooperation in the economic, cultural and other fields is of mutual interest and at the same time it is a joint Bulgarian-Austrian contribution to consolidating trust and understanding among the peoples in the improvement of the political climate on the European continent.

In his turn Mr Franz Muhri said that he regards the "People's Republic of Bulgaria" First Class Order as an expression of the recognition of the struggle of the Austrian Communist Party in defence of the interests of the working people. Mr Franz Muhri said that there exist traditionally fraternal relations between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Austrian Communist Party based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and Proletarian Internationalism. It is with joy and pride that the Austrian communists recall the stay of the great revolutionary Georgi Dimitrov in Vienna. Georgi Dimitrov's courage and invariable adherence to principles at the Leipzig trial had a mobilizing effect on the Austrian workers' movement. Mr Johann Koplenig who headed the Austrian Communist party for more than four decades greatly valued Georgi Dimitrov's advice in the efforts for building a wide anti-fascist front in Austria. "With satisfaction we may note that after the establishment of the People's Republic of Bulgaria as well as in the years when Mr Todor Zhivkov became its first leader, cooperation between the Austrian Communist Party and the Bulgarian Communist Party has deepened and become more varied and all-embracing", Mr Franz Muhri stressed.

Further on he stressed that the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva are not a result of the U.S. policy of force but an outcome of the consistent peaceful policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The forthcoming talks are also an achievement of the peaceful forces, of the world peace movement.

Mr Franz Muhri noted that the U.S. continues to be dominated by forces which want to use the talks as a camouflage of the all-round stepping up of the arms race and its transference into outer space. In this situation, he said, the struggle of the peoples must become even more united, more powerful and wide-ranging in order to secure talks which will give positive results.

By way of conclusion the leader of the Austrian Communist Party noted that the relations between the two countries are undergoing a positive development in the various fields, something for which the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Austrian Communist Party have always struggled. These relations can serve as an example of the possibilities and the mutual advantages of the peaceful co-existence of countries with different social orders.

Mr Franz Muhri wished further successes to the Bulgarian people in the construction of the advanced socialist society, the superiority [word indistinct] over the constantly shaken by crises capitalism becomes more and more obvious. Each advance, each success achieved in the construction of the advanced socialist society in Bulgaria is a powerful support in the struggle of the Austrian Communists.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1830 GMT on 25 February repeats the report on the Muhri award ceremony and adds: "The leader of the Austrian Communists was also greeted by Comrades Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Georgi Atanasov, and Dimitur Stanishev; Yaroslav Radev, deputy chairman of the State Council, who read the decree on awarding Franz Muhri; and by responsible officials of the BCP Central Committee. After the ceremony Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave a luncheon in honor of the leader of the Austrian Communist Party. The luncheon took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere."]

ECONOMIC DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR ETHIOPIA

AU251453 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 25 Feb 85

[Text] On 25 February a Bulgarian state-economic delegation led by Comrade Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the Bulgarian part of the joint Bulgarian-Ethiopian Governmental Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, departed for Ethiopia. The delegation will take part in the sixth session of the commission, at which the development of bilateral economic, trade, and scientific-technological cooperation will be reviewed, and the trends of future cooperation marked.

LEADERS' APPEARANCES REPORTED 17-23 FEBRUARY

AU231844 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its broadcasts from 17 to 23 February, notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcasts noted in parentheses).

Yordan Yotov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Committee on Culture, and Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a public meeting in Sofia marking the 90th birthday of the writer and journalist Geo Milev (1830 GMT 18 February).

Ognyan Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, attended a public ceremony in Sofia at which ground was broken for the construction of the "Red Star" industrial plant (1830 GMT 19 February). Ognyan Doynov was also reported to have taken part in a public meeting at Sofia's Central Army Club marking Soviet Army-Navy Day (2030 GMT 20 February).

HUSAK MEETS PZPR CENTRAL CONTROL COMMISSION GROUP

LD221553 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague today the PZPR Central Control Commission delegation headed by its chairman, Jerzy Urbanski. In a cordial conversation they praised the development of comradely cooperation between the CPCZ and the PZPR, and both sides expressed an interest in deepening it further. The importance of mutual exchange of experiences between both fraternal parties was emphasized in strengthening their leadership role, building socialist society, and in developing and perfecting the control of party organs and organizations.

STROUGAL RECEIVES SWEDISH NOBEL PRIZE BIOCHEMIST

LD221536 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] Premier of the Federal Government Lubomir Strougal received today in the Hrzan Palace an important Swedish biochemist and winner of the Nobel Prize, P f Sume Bergstroem. Their conversation concerned important questions about the current international situation during which they emphasized the responsibility of governments, scientists, and every person to preserve peace and avert the threat of nuclear war. At the same time they emphasized the importance of international cooperation to protect the environment. Lubomir Strougal said the Czechoslovak public values highly the award of the Nobel Prize to national artist Jaroslav Seifert.

HAVLIN LEADS CULTURAL DELEGATION TO MOSCOW

LD241744 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 24 Feb 85

[Excerpt] A Czechoslovak delegation left for Moscow today to take part in the Days of Czechoslovak Culture in the Soviet Union. It is headed by Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. Other members of the delegation are Matej Lucan, deputy premier; Miroslav Muller, director of a department of the party's Central Committee; and other representatives of our social and cultural life. The delegation was seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the party Central Committee, and other figures.

GERLE BEGINS 'WORKING VISIT' IN BELGIUM

LD251737 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2200 GMT 24 Feb 85

[Text] Ladislav Gerle, Czechoslovak deputy premier, started his working visit in Belgium today. He will have a meeting in Brussels tomorrow with Jean Gol, vice prime minister of the Belgian Government and minister of foreign trade, with whom he will discuss the possibilities for developing trade and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries.

VACLAVIK HONORS FALLEN SOVIETS ON ARMY-NAVY DAY

LD221428 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] An act of remembrance took place today at the Olsany Cemetery's central memorial of the Soviet Army in Prague on the 67th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army and Navy.

A delegation of the Czechoslovak Armed Forces headed by Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense, honored the memory of the Soviet heroes by laying a wreath of red flowers while the March of the Fallen Revolutionaries was played and a military ceremony was performed. A delegation of the Soviet Embassy, headed by Ambassador Viktor Lomakin, also honored the memory of the fallen Red Army soliders by laying a wreath of red flowers. A delegation of the Central Group of Soviet Forces in Czechoslovakia, led by its commander, Lieutenant General Viktor Yermakov, also honored the heroes by laying a wreath of red flowers. Also present was Colonel General Ivan Voloshin, senior representative attached to the Czechoslovak Ministery of National Defense of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

An act of remembrance on the 67th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army and Navy also took place in Brno today.

HOFFMANN, CONGO'S ONDOUDA SIGN 1985-86 TU PROTOCOL

LD221451 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, received in Prague today a delegation of the Congolese Trade Union Conferation headed by its secretary and member of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee, Alphonse Ondouda. In a friendly conversation the Congolese guest discussed the fulfillment of the conclusions of the statutory bodies of the WFTU in the education of expert cadres and creation of the research institute of trade union education in Brazzaville. Comrade Hoffmann praised cooperation to date, developed on the basis of a mutual agreement, and he expressed the conviction that it will continue to deepen successfully. The Central Council of Trade Unions delegation headed by its secretary, Viliam Kozik, and the Congolese Trade Union Confederation delegation headed by Alphonse Ondouda at the closing meeting discussed current tasks of the two countries' trade union organizations and the leaders signed a joint protocol for the years 1985-86.

WORKERS CULTURAL UNION MARKS 1945 LIBERATION

AU221104 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Feb 85 p 5

["(CT)"-signed report: "Csemadok in the Year of the 40th Anniversary of Czechoslovakia's Liberation; a Rich Cultural Program"]

[Text] The activity of the Cultural Union of Hungarian Working People in the CSSR [Csemadok], which has more than 83,000 members, is this year motivated by the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation fight and the liberation of our fatherland by the Soviet Army. This significant jubilee will be reflected in educational, rearing, hobby, and artistic activities.

Currently the membership base Csemadok represents about 15 percent of the total number citizens of Hungarian nationality living in the CSSR. More than one quarter of the membership is involved in hobby and artistic activities. The Czemadok is directing the activities of more than 600 amateur collectives, ensembles, and groups; the most successful of them take part in the all-union events. This year these events will include a contest of amateur theater circles, minitheaters for poetry, and reciters; the 22d Jokai days in Komarno; the 10th "Danubian Spring" festival in Dunajska Streda; the festival of children's and youth song ensembles, "Resounding Song; and the folk song contest "Spring Wind Chops the Waters." The cultural-social events will culminate in the "Festivities of Hungarian Working People" in Gombasek and in the folklore festival in Zelezovce.

The union's educational and rearing activity includes many seminars, lectures, and contests which underscore the historic significance of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army and present the results of the cultural development achieved by the citizens of Hungarian nationality in our country since the liberation.

BRIEFS

NEW PRACE CHIEF EDITOR -- At a meeting of the PRACE editorial staff on 1 February, Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, installed Frantisek Conk as the new editor in chief of the daily PRACE. At the same time he expressed thanks to Cyril Smolik, Conk's predecessor, who is retiring, for his dedicated work. [Summary] [Prague PRACE in Czech 2 Feb 85 p 1 AU]

PPR'S WOZNIAK ENDS TALKS -- Prague (CTK) -- Jerzy Wozniak, minister-chairman of the Office for Material Economy of the PPR visited the CSSR from 11 to 14 February. The negotiations, which were led for the Czechoslovak side by Vladimir Janza, minister-deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission, concerned the issues of mutual economic cooperation and the system of planning and guiding the national economy. Minister J. Wozniak was received by Svatopluk Potac, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Feb 85 p 2 AU]

NUCLEAR PLANT JOINS NETWORK -- Prague Feb 24 (CTK) -- The first unit of the nuclear power station at Dukovany, South Moravia, was connected to the network today. This was possible thanks to the great efforts of all workers in cooperation with Soviet specialists. Steam generated in the primary circuit was used in the action for the first time in the countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance [CMEA]. Thanks to it, no secondary source for the production of steam had to be built. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1758 GMT 24 Feb 85 LD]

NICARAGUAN DELEGATION ARRIVES -- A delegation of the Sandinist Committee for the Defense of the Revolution, led by Enrique Picado, secretary of the National Executive Committee of the Sandinist Committee, arrived in the CSSR on 20 February at the invitation of the CSSR's National Front Central Committee. The delegation opened negotiations with representatives of the National Front. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Feb 85 p 2 AU]

CEREMONIES MARK USSR ARMY-NAVY DAY IN BERLIN

Honecker, Stoph Lay Wreaths

LD231422 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 23 Feb 85

[Text] On the 67th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy the GDR party and state leadership today laid wreaths at the Treptow Memorial in Berlin. Together with public figures of the USSR and thousands of Berliners it remembered the heroes fallen in the Great Patriotic War. The procession was led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State; Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and other members of the SED Central Committee Politburo. Also in the procession were USSR Ambassador Vyacheslav Kochemasov and Army General Mikhail Zaytsev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany.

Embassy Reception Held

LD231825 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1701 GMT 23 Feb 85

[Text] Berlin, 23 Feb (ADN) -- To mark the Soviet Army and Navy's 67th anniversary Rear Admiral Kir Lemzenko, military, naval, and air attache at the USSR Embassy in the GDR, gave a festive reception in Berlin on Saturday, 23 February.

The host cordially welcomed at the Unter den Linden embassy building Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR Council of State chairman, and other members of the party and state leadership. The Soviet side was represented at the reception by Vyacheslav Kochemasov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR, Army General Mikhail Zaytsev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, and other generals and officers.

In his toast Rear Adm Lemzenko emphasized that the Soviet troops together with the GDR's National People's Army and the other armies of the fraternal countries will continue to reliably protect the socialist achievements and world peace. The Soviet people and its glorious Armed Forces are celebrating the Soviet Army's anniversary in an atmosphere of great enthusiastic activity directed at the preparations for the 40th anniversary of the victory in the Great Patriotic War and the 27th CPSU Congress.

To cordial applause, the attache gave a toast to the general secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee, Konstantin Chernenko and Erich Honecker, to the SED Central Committee, and to the two fraternal countries' party and state leaderships.

Telegram Sent to Soviet Leaders

LD221955 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1815 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] Berlin, 22 Feb (ADN) -- The GDR fully supports the unwavering commitment of the Soviet Union for result-oriented negotiations with the United States on nuclear and space weapons. This was reaffirmed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Premier Willi Stoph in a state telegram to Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Premier Nikolay Tikhonov, on the 67th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy.

The GDR will continue to actively cooperate as a reliable alliance partner, in implementing the peace strategy of the USSR and the socialist community of states, in reducing the danger of war, and in guiding international developments back into normal channels, it says. The comprehensive strengthening of the socialist community and its defensive power is gaining particular importance in view of the armament plans of the United States and NATO which aim at military strategic superiority and the plans for the militarization of space which threatens humanity.

On the eve of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the USSR over Hitler fascism and the liberation of the German people from Nazi domination, it is particularly pleasing that the fraternal relations of both parties and states, the firm brotherhood-in-arms between the armies are being strengthened and deepened.

AIR FORCE DEPUTY CHIEF ON BROTHERHOOD-IN-ARMS WEEK

LD251014 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 25 Feb 85

[Military-political commentary by Lieutenant General Alfred Vogel, deputy chief of the Air Force and Air Defense Command and chief of Political Administration]

[Text] Dear listeners, between the anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy on 23 February and the anniversary of the National People's Army on 8 March the members of our Armed Forces, together with the citizens of the GDR, are marking the Week of Brotherhood-in-Arms. It has become a firm tradition in our country, now taking place for the 18th time. This year it falls within the context of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of the German people, and also the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Warsaw Pact. It is being specially commemorated in the Air Force and the Air Defense Forces and also throughout the National People's Army through the various meetings of our soldiers, NCO's, officers, and civilian workers with the members of the Group of the Soviet Forces in Germany. Learning from the Soviet Army and the striving to prove oneself equal to comrades from neighboring regiments in comradely competition has long since become an everyday part of the lives of the members of the National People's Army and the GDR Border Troops. Joint combat training according to agreed plans and uniform norms, reciprocal support in mastering modern military technology and weapons, ever closer cooperation in the duty system, and the friendly exchange of experience in all problems of military life, have proven themselves to be worthwhile and fruitful. With these words Army General Heinz Hoffmann, minister of national defense, described the goal and content of the cooperation of our fraternally linked armies on the occasion of the opening of this year's Week of Brotherhood-in-Arms in Erfurt.

It is entirely in this sense that we, members of the Air Force and Air Defense Forces, organize our relations with our brothers-in-arms. For years now there has existed among all units of the Air Force and Air Defense Forces and their Soviet partner units very close and cordial relations agreed upon in treaties. Military and sports competitions, cultural events, meetings in the military collectives, and not least of all contact between the families -- in other words, the experiences of the comrade-in-arms and friend in everyday military life -- these are a firm component in our life. Thus brotherhood-in-arms can be experienced by the members of our Army and our civilian workers personally. It contributes toward hardening the resolve and readiness, side by side -- and, as our pilots say, wing by wing -- to reliably protect the airspace of our homeland at the dividing line between the two social systems.

This thought of joint responsibility for peace is at the heart of all cooperation between the Air Force and the Air Defense Forces of the National People's Army and our brothers-in-arms in the Group of the Soviet Armed Forces in Germany. Our comrades consider themselves members of the socialist military coalition, who together with their brothers-in-arms fulfill their class duty in an exemplary manner. Thus the fulfillment of tasks in the duty systems of the Air Defense Forces of the Warsaw Pact states is for us an important personal contribution to guaranteeing the collective security of our community of states.

This year we are especially concerned with a deeper understanding of the historical role of the Soviet people and their Armed Forces in crushing Hitlerite fascism and in saving world civilization, and also of the achievements of the Warsaw Pact Armies in ensuring peaceful progress in our countries. Here, one thought is constantly expressed: 22 June 1941 must not and will not be repeated. For this we too, as members of the Air Force and Air Defense Forces of the National People's Army, will do everything in our power and not spare ourselves. Our comrades have clearly recognized that the historic victory of the anti-Hitler coalition, and especially the heroic struggle of the renowned Soviet Army, created 40 years ago the prerequisites for the peaceful and safe future of our people. They know well that, without this second act of liberation of world-historical importance by the Soviet people in our century, there would have been no peace in Europe for 40 years now and no socialist GDR.

Precisely in the present very tense situation in international politics, we derive from this the binding duty to protect the airspace over our homeland in the framwork of the socialist defense alliance and to contribute to ensuring that never again will war emanate from German soil.

This is, I believe, our most important contribution to the worthy preparations for the anniversaries which we will be marking in a few weeks. With further soldiers' deeds in socialist competition for a further increase in combat readiness by the Air Force and the Air Defense Forces, we are preparing also for the 11th congress of our Marxist-Leninist party, and we know that we have loyal friends at our side. Here, every day of peace maintained is the finest reward for our efforts.

HONECKER DECORATES MERITORIOUS NVA OFFICERS

LD251751 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 25 Feb 85

[Text] On the occasion of the forthcoming 29th anniversary of the National People's Army (NVA), meritorious members of the NVA were presented with awards and promoted today. The Scharnhorst Order was awarded by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council and the National Defense Council, to Lieutenant General Ernst Hampf, deputy head of the NVA Political Main Administration. Other generals, admirals, and officers were awarded the titles meritorious member of the NVA and meritorious military pilot of the GDR as well as the combat order for services to the people and fatherland.

Deputy Defense Minister Colonel General Fritz Streletz expressed the conviction that those who have been given the awards will continue to use all their knowledge and ability to reliably protect peace and the socialist gains at all times.

PCP'S CUNHAL TALKS WITH JOURNALISTS IN BERLIN

LD241942 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1350 GMT 24 Feb 85

[Text] Berlin, 24 Feb (ADN) -- Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the PCP, affirmed the close fraternal relations between the PCP and the SED as well as between the peoples of Portugal and the GDR to domestic and foreign journalists in Berlin International Press Center on Sunday 24 February. He stressed the need for all peoples to join together in action to defend peace.

The Portuguese Communists expect positive results from the new negotiations between the USSR and the United States in Geneva, although they have no illusions about the aims of imperialism. A peace movement which unites broad social strata including democratic military personnel is fighting in Portugal, especially against the intended construction of a missile observation station on Portuguese territory. According to information so far available the highly modern plant is directly connected with the plans to militarize space.

Alvaro Cunhal further pointed out individuals and organizations in Portugal and Spain who are working for the convening of a joint conference aimed at setting up a nuclear-free zone on the Iberian Peninsula. The PCP is deeply interested in the success of this initiative.

To a question on the planned entry of Portugal into the EC, the PCP secretary general explained the position of his party. The PCP has comprehensively studied the matter and discussed it before a national conference with representatives of every economic sphere. Fifty thousand economists, technicians, engineers and other workers were involved in this. These discussions led to the conclusion that the integration of Portugal into the Western European Common Market would ruin the economy.

The PCP also rejected such a step because the declared political aim of annexing Portugal to the EC was the elimination of the socioeconomic changes such as the nationalization of the banks and the fundamental sectors of the economy as well as the agricultural reforms.

Even now, the Portuguese workers are suffering under the burdens of a far-reaching economic crisis, Alvaro Cunhal said. Of the 600,000 unemployed, half are young people. Thousands are searching in despair for their first job. After school, more and more young people have no prospect of work, an apprenticeship, or even a place of study.

The 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism will be marked, in the words of Alvaro Cunhal, with numerous events by different organizations of the country. The falsification of history by bourgeois media, which both denigrate the role of the Soviet Union and the antifascist resistance struggle of the peoples, is being countered by the communists with the truth. The experiences of history unite the PCP with the struggle for a democratic change in Portugal and for the preservation of world peace.

Also in Portugal a broad movement for the defense of peace is developing, the PCP secretary said at another juncture. Integrated into this movement is the struggle of his people against the deployment and the transport of nuclear weapons in or through Portugal. A component part is also the struggle for a foreign policy of friendship and cooperation between his country and all peoples.

At the press conference, led by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, Alvaro Cunhal said that what the PCP delegation had experienced during their official visit to the GDR had deeply impressed them. He mentioned in particular the high level of the organization of production, the technology, and the efficiency of the GDR economy. In the social sphere, Alvaro Cunhal named the increase in the real income of the workers, the security of jobs, and the construction of homes with low rents, as clear examples of the constant increase in the material and cultural level of the people of the GDR.

Alvaro Cunhal stressed that in the talks with the leading personalities of the GDR and in all meetings with workers it was always possible to perceive a great trust in the future. There was unanimity that the struggle for peace was a central task for all peoples. The Portuguese Communists agree with these feelings and views, Alvaro Cunhal stressed. Preventing the arms race, particularly in the nuclear sphere, and the militarization of space, is equally important for all peoples. It is lucky that steps are taken again and again in this direction by the USSR, the GDR, and other socialist countries with specific proposals.

PCP Leader Departs 25 Feb

LD251122 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0749 GMT 25 Feb 85

[Text] Berlin, 25 Feb (ADN) -- On Monday PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal ended his official visit to the GDR and traveled on to Warsaw.

At the Berlin Schoenefeld Airport the delegation led by Alvaro Cunhal, which includes Domingos Abrantes, member of the PCP Central Committee Political Commission and Secretariat, was given a warm send-off by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the SED Central Committee; Guenter Sieber, member of the SED Central Committee and chief of the International Relations Department of the Central Committee; and other personages.

FRG CITIZEN JAILED FOR TRANSIT VIOLATION

LD221258 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1204 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] Berlin, 22 Feb (ADN) On 22 February 1985 the Potsdam Bezirk Court sentenced an FRG citizen, Johannes Zuber, to 6 years' imprisonment for crimes committed under paragraph 105 of the Penal Code in violation of the transit agreement. As a recruited and paid agent of the criminal Lampl Gang, which is controlled by a secret service, Zuber unscrupulously participated in crimes against the GDR. Zuber was briefed personally by the head of the agency, Thoss, and his closest accomplice, Korn, on carrying out subversive activities. In accordance with instructions, he violated the transit agreement as well as the entry and visitor regulations for the GDR capital, Berlin. The vehicle used in the crime, a VW Golf from the West Berlin car rental firm "Westfehling', registration number B-NJ 315, was impounded.

DPA: GDR AGREES TO REFUGEE TRANSIT MEASURES

LD221524 Hamburg DPA in German 1212 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] Stockholm, 22 Feb (DPA) -- The GDR intends to take measures against the ever growing stream of refugees from the Middle East who enter Sweden via the GDR without valid documents and seek asylum there.

Manfred Schmidt, the GDR ambassador in Stockholm, in reply to a Swedish protest on Tuesday, gave an assurance today that Swedish wishes will be complied with. Pierre Schori, state secretary in the Foreign Ministry, said in reply to an enquiry that he welcomes the fact and positive decision of the East Berlin government. He expects that the GDR will act in a similar manner to Poland in the treatment of refugees in transit.

Sweden agreed recently with Poland that before the departure of the ferries from Swinoujscie, refugees should give their passports to the captain for safekeeping and he would then pass them to the Swedish authorities on arrival at the port of Ystad. Schori had complained to Schmidt about, among other things, the fact that the GDR issued transit visas to refugees from, for example, Iran and Iraq without first checking whether they had a Swedish entry visa.

In 1984, 2,400 refugees seeking asylum reached Sweden via the GDR of whom 900 had no valid papers. Already in the first weeks of 1985, the totals for the previous year have almost been reached.

KLEIBER RECEIVES EGYPTIAN MINISTER FOR TALKS

AU221620 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Feb 85 p 2

[Excerpts] Berlin (ADN) -- On Wednesday 20 February Dr Muhammad Naji Shatlah, minister of supply and internal trade of the Arab Republic of Egypt, arrived for talks in Berlin at the invitation of Guenther Kleiber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of construction of general machinery, agricultural machinery, and vehicles. In the evening the two partners discussed the state and prospects of bilateral relations between the GDR and the Arab Republic of Egypt during a first exchange of views. The visit of the Egyptian minister, Guenther Kleiber stressed, will help to further strenthen the economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries to their mutual benefit.

The interlocutors noted with satisfaction that the foreign economic relations between their respective states are successfully developing, particularly in the field of machinery building. Participating in the talks was Dr Mahmoud Mortada [spelling as published], charge d'affaires ad interim of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the GDR.

Agreements Signed

NC221911 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] Egypt and the GDR signed several agreements today intended to further develop bilateral economic cooperation. The agreements provide for cooperation in the storage and treatment of grains and in increasing the efficiency of rice and wheat hulling facilities.

They were signed for Egypt by Dr Naji Shatlah, minister of supply and internal trade, who is currently visiting Berlin; and for the GDR by Dr Guenther Kleiber, minister of construction of general machinery, agricultural machinery, and vehicles.

Dr Shatlah and GDR officials also signed an agreement on long-term cooperation in food processing.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY MINISTER PAYS VISIT TO FRANCE

LD252331 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1850 GMT 25 Feb 85

[Text] Paris, 25 Feb (ADN) Guenther Wyschofsky, GDR minister for chemical industry, arrived in France today on a working visit scheduled to last several days. At the start of his visit he had a discussion with the heads of the French employers' organization CNPF during which the main points for the further development of scientific, technical, and commercial relations in the chemical industry and cooperation with regard to chemical plants in third markets were discussed.

This evening, Guenther Wyschofsky spoke to French industrialists about the efficiency of the GDR chemical industry and the resulting possibilities for trade and cooperation. At a subsequent cocktail party, he had talks with representatives of leading French chemical and plant construction companies, some of which will be represented at the Leipzig fair.

AXEN MEETS SWAPO LEADER, REAFFIRMS SUPPORT

LD261023 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1839 GMT 25 Feb 85

[Text] Berlin, 25 Feb (ADN) -- Despite all the maneuvers and intrigues of imperialism the Namibian people will achieve independence and power through their inalienable right to self-determination, Andimba Toivo ja Toivo, Southwest-African Peoples Organization [SWAPO] secretary general, said in Berlin today. He was received for a talk by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

Andimba Toivo ja Toivo, who was released in February 1984 after over 16 years' imprisonment on the infamous Robben Island, is in the GDR for the first time. He expressed his thanks for the warm welcome and stressed the close solidarity of SWAPO and the GDR in the anti-imperialist struggle, which is characterized by the principle of internationalist solidarity.

Hermann Axen briefed his guest on the GDR's development and its efforts, together with the Soviet Union, the other states of the socialist community, and all peace-loving states and forces in the world, to safeguard peace. He said the GDR will continue to stand firmly alongside the Namibian people, which under SWAPO leadership has been waging a just fight for independence on the basis of Resolution 435/78 of the UN Security Council. Hermann Axen reaffirmed the readiness of the SED and the GDR for further deepening the close cooperation with SWAPO.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION TALKS WITH ITALY -- On 19 February in Rome Kurt Fenske, GDR deputy minister for foreign trade and chairman of the GDR side of the joint GDR-ITALY Commission, discussed measures to intensify the economic, industrial, and technical cooperation between the GDR and Italy with Bruno Corti, undersecretary of state in the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs and chairman of the Italian side of the joint commission. During his visit, Fenske was also received by Nicola Capria, Italian minister for foreign trade. In the talk they stressed the interest in expanding the trade relations. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Feb 85 p 2 AU]

EXPORT OF TECHNOLOGIES TO USSR 'ENCOURAGED'

LD252058 Budapest MTI in English 1742 GMT 25 Feb 85

[Text] Budapest, February 25 (MTI) -- The Ministry of Industry and the Federation of Hungarian Scientific and Technical Associations organized a forum on topical questions of Hungarian-Soviet economic cooperation in the Budapest House of Soviet Culture and Science on Monday.

Deputy Minister of Industry Andras Gabor said in a lecture that the export of complete Hungarian technologies to the Soviet Union will be encouraged in the coming years besides regular goods deliveries. Several agreements have been reached lately that stipulate the involvement of Hungarian manufacturing companies in the reconstruction of Soviet industries. For example, Hungary will participate in the modernization of Soviet bus-building and refrigerator manufacturing companies and, under an agreement signed last week, in the refurbishing of the machinery of the Moskvich car factory, comprising the supply of assembly lines, machine tools and high precision machining centres, said the minister. Hungary would like to receive more Soviet cars in return.

Andras Gabor said there were 49 specialization and cooperation agreements in force between Hungarian and Soviet companies and talks are under way on their expansion and prolongation. 40 percent of the Hungarian machinery export is bought by the Soviet Union, he said, and that country is the principal outlet for several large Hungarian factories including Ikarus buses, Ganz motor trains and shipyard products. This year the Soviet Union will buy the 100,000th Hungarian bus.

STATE, PARTY LEADERS MARK USSR ARMY-NAVY DAY

LD230624 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] A ceremony was held at the headquarters of the Soviet Southern Group of Forces on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the foundation of the Soviet Army and Navy. Present at the ceremony were Mihaly Korom, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Lajos Czinege, deputy prime minister; Karoly Grosz, first secretary of the Budapest party committee; Colonel General Istvan Olah, minister of defense; and several other members of the government. On the occasion of the anniversary, a wreath-laying ceremony was held at the Liberation Monument on Gellert Hill and the Hungarian national flag and the red banner of the workers' movement were hoisted. Col Gen Istvan Olah, minister of defense, cabled his greetings to Marshal Sergey Sokholov, USSR minister of defense, on the occasion of the Soviet Army and Navy Day.

Olah Greets USSR's Sokholov

AU251626 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Feb 85 p3

[Text] Colonel-General Istvan Olah, defense minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, expressed greetings in the following cable to Soviet Defense Minister Sergei Sokholov, marshal of the Soviet Union, on the occasion of the Soviet Army and Navy Day:

"On the occasion of the Soviet Army and Navy Day commemorating the 67th anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet People's Armed Forces, I myself, in the name of the Military Council of the Ministry of Defense of the Hungarian People's Republic and of the officers and soldiers of the Hungarian Army, express my open-hearted comradely greetings and sincere good wishes to you and to all personnel of the Armed Forces of the USSR.

"All forces fighting for social progress are hopefully looking to the USSR and to its Armed Forces, which have been trained in a revolutionary war defending the homeland and which are maintaining a firm stand on the front to defend the people's achievements and in the battle for peace and international security.

"The Hungarian people, in the year of the 40th anniversary of our country's liberation and the victory over fascism, regard the Soviet nation and its glorious Armed Forces with sincere respect and honor for bearing the main burdens in the historical victory over Hitlerite fascism and for bringing freedom through heroic struggle to our nation also. For our Armed Forces, our officers, and all the personnel of our Army nothing can substitute the strengthening assurance of being an ally and comrade-in-arms of the Soviet Army, the main consignatory of the Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact, our mutual defense organization.

"On the occasion of this celebration, from the bottom of our hearts we wish the Soviet Army and Navy, under the leadership of the CPSU, the achievement of new and lasting victories in defending the historical achievements of the Soviet nation; in preserving progress, peace, and security; and in serving the interests of humanity."

BRIEFS

DATA ON ENERGY SUPPLIES -- Energy consumption in the people's economy increased 3.9 percent in 1984. The electric energy consumption rate of increase reached 5 percent. The Paks nuclear power station supplied more than 3.7 billion kilowatts of electric energy. Coal mining output lagged behind the plan with 200,000 metric tons less than planned. From the USSR 300,000 metric tons of oil and 375 million cubic meters of natural gas were imported. The 1985 people's ecnomy plan counts on an increase of 1.3-1.5 percent in energy consumption, including an increase of 3.6 in electric energy consumption. In the first quarter of 1985 steps were taken to increase energy production and 360,000 metric tons of coal and coke were imported. Daily, 40 million cubic meters of natural gas are at the disposal of the consumers. The colder than average January led to additional energy consumption equivalent to 250-300,000 metric tons of oil. Restrictions in the supply of natural gas are in force only at the enterprises where gas cannot be replaced by other energy sources. There continues to be a need for maximal saving in all types of energy. [Summary] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 Feb 85 p 3 AU]

SFRY ECONOMIC TALKS -- Joszef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY, on their working meeting held in Szeged on 17 February exchanged views on the state of bilateral economic relations, on possibilities for further development and expansion, and on issues of mutual interest. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Feb 85 p 8 AU]

GOVERNMENT POSTPONES PROPOSED PRICE INCREASES

AU251921 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1911 GMT 25 Feb 85

[Text] Warsaw -- Following protests by the official trade unions and the banned "Solidarity," the Polish Government has called off the announced price increases for the time being. The prices for basic foodstuffs will not now immediately rise by 12 percent as planned, but will be increased in stages. In addition, the government is examining further proposals made by the official trade unions, such as the discontinuing of rationing.

Details Reported

LD251917 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 25 Feb 85

[Text] The Council of Ministers was in session. This is our report. We have been awaiting today's government session with great interest. The government has discussed matters connected with food price rises and has also taken its stand on many opinions put forward during the consultations, including the stand of the National Trade Union Accord (OPZZ), that was presented on Saturday 23 February.

Today's meeting of the Council of Ministers was announced by Minister Ciosek in yesterday's bulletin. The meeting of the Council of Ministers ended half an hour ago. Over to the director of the Government Press Office.

[Unidentified press office representative] The Council of Ministers acquainted itself with the results of the social consultation, the opinions of the National Trade Union Accord (OPZZ), the Consultative Economic Council, the Council for Price Affairs, and other organizations. The trade unionists will receive a substantial answer, according to the principles in operation so far, the principles of a dialogue between partners. Taking into consideration the economic necessity on one hand and the social needs on the other that have been particularly reflected by the stand of the OPZZ, the government has made specific decisions. It has instructed the ministers for price affairs and for labor, wages, and social affairs to work out a detailed report concerning:

First, rescheduling the timing of price rises and ration limiting.

Second, limiting the scale of price rises which directly influence the extent of housing costs.

Third, increasing old age pensions and annuities, from the beginning of March this year, in such a way that employee pensions should not be lower than 7,000 zlotys.

Fourth, taking into consideration other measures to weaken the results of price movements for most population groups with the lowest incomes. This concerns families with many children, invalids, and children who are ill and disabled.

The Council of Ministers has told the appropriate ministers to prepare a report on the price changes being made, the gradual limiting of rationing, and compensation for the effects of these rises, against the background of the realistic economic possibilities of the country.

This report will be disclosed in detail to the public in the very near future. At the same time, the Council of Ministers has stated that easing the options of price rises proposed so far and simultaneously extending compensations to the population will weaken the pace of restoring market equilibrium and will prolong the period of abandoning rationing.

It also means that the production subsidy of many products will be more extensive than was envisaged by the Central Annual Plan for this year. It will involve, of course, obtaining extra means by improving management effectiveness, by better quality, and efficiency of work.

The Council of Ministers has expressed its thanks to all participants in the consultations -- citizens, representatives of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON], and trade unionists -- for their active participation in discussions on the presented options for price increases.

The government has thoroughly noted all the constructive remarks and conclusions put forward during the course of the consultations, making an attempt to take into consideration in its decisions all justified proposals that are supported by substantial arguments and that are important from the social point of view, and at the same time within the realistic economic capabilities of our country. It has been stated that all proposals dealing with more effective reaction to the phenomena of mismanagement, waste, bad work organization, and other irregularities that hamper the economic development of the country, were of special value.

It was emphasized that the increase in management effectiveness will require increased activity by all working people. The factory trade union organizations will also have to be involved. As far as this matter is concerned, the government has issued recommendations to the appropriate bodies to step up inspections and restrictions on all guilty of the stated negligence. We cannot afford to suffer unjustified losses and to tolerate the wastage of national property.

PRESS NOTES BUTTER, SUGAR RATIONS TO INCREASE

LD261345 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0730 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Text] All papers published a communique of the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services concerning quota and principles of rationed sale in March. Again, we will be entitled to an additional quarter of a kilogram of butter. The ration of sugar will increase by half a kilogram.

SPOKESMAN URBAN EXPLAINS U.S. DIPLOMAT'S EXPULSION

LD252020 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 25 Feb 85

[Statement by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban at press conference for foreign journalists in Warsaw on 25 February -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Urban] It is a few minutes after five. At the same time, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs called the charge d'affaires ad interim of the United States, to protest against the spying activity of the U.S. military attache in Poland and to state that he is regarded as persona non grata in Poland and must leave Poland within 48 hours. This decision is the result of the following events:

On 21 February, around 1300, a passenger car, a Volvo bearing official Danish license plates 52-60 DK-85, was moving slowly within a military equipment area in the vicinity of Prazasnysz, and it was moving very slowly [as heard]. There was a man and woman in the car. They were behaving in a suspicious way and taking photographs of the site.

After 15 minutes, the security service of the Voivodship Internal Affairs Office in Ostroleka was informed, who made sure that a car of this registration was not on the register of diplomatic cars and a road block was set up. At 1340 hours, in Makow Mazowiecki, at the crossing of (?Przasnysz) and Mickiewicza Streets, the car was stopped.

The militia officials asked the passengers, a man and a woman, to show their papers. The passengers failed to react to this, closed the windows of the car and did not open the doors. It was noticed that they covered themselves with a blanket and they were hiding some objects under this blanket and were operating a camera. Later, the passengers behaved in a rather challenging way. They covered their faces and made a "V" sign with their fingers. Because the passengers could not be identified, they were asked to go to the regional Internal Affairs Office, to which they were escorted by a militia car. They got out of the car and went into the building. In the building their luggage was searched and they were also subjected to a body search [words indistinct]. At the same time, the car was searched and staff maps were found in it, which were drawn up by the U.S. Defense Mapping Agency. They were detailed maps of various regions of Poland.

Two Canon cameras were also found. They were equipped with special lenses. Also, six exposed films were found.

At the same time, identity cards of employees of the U.S. Embassy carrying the names of Mr Frederick Myer, military attache of the U.S. Embassy, and his wife Barbara Myer were found.

It was confirmed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that the Myers are indeed diplomats of the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw, and they were released immediately. But exhibits such as a bag with cameras, films, and military maps were seized. Mr and Mrs Myer did not complain about the way they had been treated.

During inspection of the objects found on them, it was established that one frame of a film remained on the overexposed films. This was a photo of the aerial system of the penetrated area, evidence of spying activity. Preliminary examination of the photograph indicates that it was taken in secret in a forbidden zone, and from the moving car.

It was also established that the car was brought into Poland recently by the deputy military attache, that it was bought in Copenhagen, and it was not reported to be registered as a U.S. Embassy diplomatic car. It had Danish license plates with numbers similar to those on vehicles used by tourists.

At this moment, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs a representative of the United States is being acquainted with the same course of events, and description of events, and he is being given the following statement:

The activity of Colonel Frederick Myer constitutes a serious breach of diplomatic status and the relevant articles of the Geneva Convention on diplomatic relations. That is why the Ministry of Foreign Affairs considers him persona non grata and orders him to leave the territory of Poland within 48 hours. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs also makes a sharp protest in connection with his activity, which is harmful to the relations between the two countries. The ministry is of the opinion that one can think that Col Myer, with premeditation, provoked an incident which aims at further worsening Polish-American relations. Another proof certifying the intention to worsen relations between our states -- which are bad anyway -- is the fact that the Polish-American talks planned for this week on the subject of scientific and technological agreement were broken off on the 23d, using this very incident as an excuse.

These talks were broken off by the American side because we caught a U.S. diplomat in the act of spying. At the same time, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs rejects the note of the U.S. Embassy of 22 February 1985, as this note describes matters untruthfully and not in accordance with facts. It mentioned, among other things, the allegation that Mrs Myer was forced to undress and to perform humiliating physical exercises. This is a slander which is not based on fact, and its aim is to divert one's attention away from activity contrary to diplomatic status.

I would also like to make the following comment: This is a classic method of diverting attention, in this case a naive method, in the situation when this couple were caught spying. Anyway, saying that our militia did not behave in a chivalrous manner toward Mrs Myer is shocking not just because this is a lie, but also because this accusation is made by the authorities of an embassy using wives of diplomats to cover up for their husbands in their espionage activity. It is husbands hiding behind their wives that causes the women trouble. I would also say that if these men act in such a way, it is because they know about the very gallant attitude toward women by all Poles, an attitude full of courtesy and trust, and they count upon these virtues to make it possible for them to carry out successful and efficient missions incompatible with their diplomatic status.

Further Details

AU251842 Paris AFP in English 1838 GMT 25 Feb 85

[Text] Mr. Urban said the couple were spotted in their car on a road which was barred to traffic because of its proximity to "military targets". When they were stopped by the police about 30 kms (20 miles) from Przasnysz on the way back to Warsaw they locked themselves in their car and refused to reveal their identities. Mr Urban said they used the delay to overexpose -- and thus destroy -- film from their cameras, which were fitted with telephoto lenses.

He added that the U.S. charge d'affaires here, David Schwarz, had been summoned to the Foreign Ministry here today to be informed of the action taken against Colonel Myer and his wife.

The official Polish news agency PAP accused Col Myer of "provoking this incident with premeditation in order to deepen the deterioration of relations" between the United States and Poland. PAP added that in the wake of the expulsion, U.S.-Polish talks on scientific and technical cooperation which were due to open this week have been postponed indefinitely at the request of the United States.

PARTY COMMISSSION DISCUSSES FOREIGN POLICY TASKS

LD252102 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 25 Feb 85

[Text] The International-Commission of the party Central Committee has discussed the main tasks for our state's foreign policy this year and Poland's current foreign economic relations and the prospects for their development. Minister Stefan Olszowski chaired the meeting.

The priorities for our state's foreign policy this year are: Universal and friendly cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community; mutually beneficial political, economic, and cultural cooperation with developing countries; and restoring normal relations with capitalist countries, based on principles of partnership, and the abandonment of political and economic pressure of aggressive propaganda activities, and of other forms of interference into the internal affairs of our country.

The commission made a critical statement about the activities of some NATO countries' institutions and services which are unfriendly toward the Polish nation and at the same time harmful to international security and detente.

KRAKOW PRIEST, ROTATION HUNGER STRIKE CRITICIZED

LD251035 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0730 GMT 25 Feb 85

[From the press review]

[Text] And now, to complete this press review, let me acquaint you with a ZYCIE WARSZAWY article. Who protests in the Krakow-Biezanow parish? How and why is this being done?

On the night of 18 to 19 February, a group of people active in Krakow under a slogan "In defense of human rights, against violence," having previously assiduously distributed its statement, began a rotation hunger strike as a form of protest against what they call a sharp escalation of repressions against the activists of the former Solidarnosc trade union.

A few people, out of the several taking part in the action, go on hunger strike over prearranged periods of time. The remainder have the opportunity to regain their strength on parish property over the same periods of time.

Members of the former illegal KPN [Confederation for an Independent Poland] are foremost among the protestors. ZYCIE WARSZAWY writes that the small parish in Biezanow owes its fame to Father Chojnacki. A year ago, he pronounced it to be serious sin to take part in the elections to people's councils. Allegedly spreading faith, he thunders from the pulpit about the red satans.

Krakow metropolitan curia representatives do not understand the motives of the protestors. Cardinal Macharski, the Krakow metropolitan, asked the Biezanow priest to end this rotation hunger strike. Up until now, all appeals to respect a place of religious worship have failed to produce any results.

URBAN ACCUSES CATHOLIC PRESS OF UNFAIR CRITICISM

AU251515 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 21 Feb 85 p 7

[Jan Rem article: "The Noose"; J. Rem is J. Urban's pen name]

[Text] TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY wants everyone to sin like the devil because it thinks that in view of the Polish situation the only thing to do is to hang oneself. The review of the Catholic press, published by issue 3 of this Krakow weekly under the rubric "The Situation," shows that this hanging mood has also affected other pious periodicals such as NIEDZIELA and PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI. Writing in the latter, Krzysztof Czabanski reviews the situation and concludes: "It is enough to recall the past to see with glaring clarity that the situation is all too familiar to the point of revulsion."

TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY shores up their conclusion with quotations from Juliusz Jan Braun's article in Niedziela. "The policy of the primacy of production," Braun argued, "continues to destroy the natural environment." The meaning of these lamentations is that the communists have done much harm in the past 40 years and are unable to do anything, except to repeat their mistakes.

In essence, the positive program of the Catholic press allied with TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY views private farms and private trades as the salt of the earth. No one questions the assertion that these forms of the economy should be strengthened. However, the Catholic press has never explained why focusing on these forms of the economy, which have been known for centuries, should be such a sensational innovation.

Nor has it explained how trades are to reduce the present technological gap or to produce some wonderful equipment that would protect flowers, trees, and streams against industrial pollution.

In brief, TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY and the publications allied with it slander and defame our economic development programs instead of discussing them. They refuse to advance specific arguments, based on our true economic situation, as to what should be done. It is very easy to be right when contemplating just the individual sectors of our economy. Every partial argument is correct. It is easy to convince the readers with arguments printed on paper that industry pollutes and that a lump of steel is a less sophisticated product than a computer. However, these methods of advancing arguments do not supply us with answers as to how to achieve many partial goals at the same time and how to generally resolve various dilemmas. For example, one such question is how to pay off the debts amounting to 30 billion [currency unspecified] within 10 years and to earn much more than twice as much in order to pay for the necessary imports.

In the seventies, many enthusiastic people were angry that not all funds were being committed to advance production, but were also being used to develop mining and metallurgy, which are most expensive industries. Today we would be in a fine situation, indeed, if we were not able to export coal. And how long would people have to wait for apartments if most of our steel had to be imported?

The arguments of the Catholic press allied with TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY that heavy industry was a grave error because what matters is fresh air, crystal clear water, and private farms amount to making fools of our people. The arguments that if industry was necessary then it should have been precision industry, like Swiss watches, and not metal sheeting, amount to the same thing. Planning development policy is not just a free play of ideas. This planning takes place within the confines of necessities, one of which is the development of the production of what importers want to have and what we can really produce.

It is quite a futile activity to stress only one of the economic goals -- be it apartments, the protection of the natural environment, food, health, culture, the energy supplies, technological progress, and so on and so forth. This kind of activity amounts to crying out: "This is what matters, this sould be implemented!" And this is what TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY does. Coming out in favor of one of the goals and necessities should be argued by indicating which other goal or goals should provide funds for the particular goal or necessity. My general point is that the caprices of TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY and of its allies are casual pinpricks that have no place within a really genuine debate about our situation as a whole.

In this way the aforementioned publications not only shrink from all kinds of responsibility for Poland's future and for our people's living standards, but also continue to invoke the mood of complete hopelessness. They suggest to their readers that it is useless to think, act, and worry because the situation is so bad that the only way out is to hang oneself. This attitude is not a result of any meaningful analysis of the situation, but stems from the political aversion vis-a-vis the government and its program and from the blind enthusiasm for whatever is closer to the opposite political system.

Let us imagine that the editor of TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY forms a government and begins to implement his own program. He promotes the birth rate because for him the quantity and not the quality of life is what matters. He calls for the construction of kindergartens, day centers, and apartments consisting of many rooms so that large groups of children can be crowded into them. He also grants large allowances for children and thus boosts inflation.

However, the construction of kindergartens and apartments is impossible because this new head of government has closed down foundries and cement plants, since his goal is to prevent the pollution of air and since the Turowicz [TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY chief editor] government is generally averse to heavy industry. Slums are beginning to arise around towns and cities and to house the victims of inflation who have large families.

The Turowicz government decides that private farms, at which the family and other virtues thrive best, are the most important sectors of the economy. However, the development of these farms fails because the chemical industry has ceased to function so that the poisoning of water, air, and living beings can be halted. There are no fertilizers, and the thriving worms devour farm produce.

The government's program for denationalizing industry encounters difficulties. No private person wants to buy the Gdansk shipyards, even though they are now called the Pilsudski shipyards. Only some small plants succeed in being denationalized, but such successes are temporary. Workers are greatly annoyed when they see that the owners of their plants drive Mercedes. They are so annoyed and irritated that they are unable to work and talk about their stomachs at the rallies, which are now allowed to be held. Frustrated plant owners die from heart failures. The thought that some playboy, the son of the owner of the plant, is to become the manager by necessity, induces the workers class to call a strike. However, the strike is unable to overthrow the sacred principles of ownership. In view of this, workers abandon their work altogether, despite the fact that unemployment is spreading in Poland. Workers go for communist conspiracy and apart from this walk about and continue to blaspheme.

The main state centers' policy is to support private trades, which continue to supply enough pitchforks and scythes to the rural areas. Government propaganda proclaims this as progress and success. However, it is difficult to initiate any kind of production of tractors and farm machines. Fortunately, U.S. loans make it possible to import oats and breed horses.

The economists ridicule the government plan for paying off debts by exporting honey, religious articles, and horsemeat. Despite their great efforts, tradesmen who produce religious articles are unable to produce even the first-generation computers. The management of the remnants of industry continues to use abacuses, the production of which the trades have been able to master. The ruined state treasury has stopped paying out family allowances, instead of which mothers with many children are to receive verbal consolation.

In line with the liberal economic doctrine and the principles of the free market for free citizens, and as a result of inflation policy and the withering of production, prices continue to grow with such speed that whole groups of industrial products get out of the reach of the people. Members of the class of owners are recognized in the streets by the fact that they wear shoes. The government tries to obtain some funds by dismantling plants and exporting them to the Third World countries. However, these funds are assigned to the construction of churches and other sacred objects. Electricity supplies to towns, transportation, and the remnants of industry continue to gradually diminish. While Poland continues to sink into darkness, Jerzy Turowicz ceases to act as premier becuase in our country no one is able to govern in the dark, regardless of circumstances and the political system, since even the government cannot see what it is doing under such conditions.

POLITICALLY ACTIVE PRIESTS, PARISHES CRITICIZED

LD221647 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1130 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] Good morning. This is Gdansk. Today's issue of GLOS WYBRZEZA carries an article by Andrzej Bujnicki entitled "Trail of Shadow." Here is a brief precis on it:

For some time now, a problem has been mounting in Poland which could be described, in general terms, as highhandedness on the part of some priests whose actions run counter to the accord between the state and the church and also, as we know, to the intentions of Cardinal Glemp and his episcopal collaborators. Andrzej Bujnicki takes up this subject in today's GLOS WYBRZEZA. Here are some excerpts from this article.

At the end of 1983, the Polish Catholic Church had 10,429 churches and 4,210 chapels which is twice as many as in the interwar period. In the period between 1944 and 1970, 912 churches and chapels were restored after wartime destruction and 445 new ones were built. In the period between 1971 and 1980, 741 permits were issued for the construction of new places of worship and since 1980, 1,185 such permits have been issued. At the beginning of last year a total of 1,221 churches and chapels were being built. At the end of 1983, 21,457 priests, 10,570 monks and 27,827 nuns were active within the Catholic Church in Poland. Eighty nine periodicals and church publications are currently being published in Poland. The single print run of these amounts to over 1.5 million copies.

The author next deals with church-state relations which, he says, are bilateral. This means that the church is a partner and not just as a spiritual community, but also as an organizational structure with its functionaries occupying various levels in the church hierarchy. The nature of the church's obligations towards the state is, perhaps, best and most accurately reflected in the oath sworn by the functionaries of the church, the priests. Here is the full text of this oath: I solemnly swear to be loyal to the Polish People's Republic, to observe its legal order and not to undertake anything that might endanger the good of the Polish People's Republic. The text of this oath is unambiguous, both in what it says and what it means.

We read further on in the article that the Catholic Church in Poland has, according to the data cited, a large number of personnel carrying out pastoral duties, in all almost 60,000 people who serve the church professionally. However, alongside this great majority of ecclesiastical personnel who respect our legal order, taking part in the life of the community in which they are active, there are priests who breach the principles of their oath. They are simple politicos dressed up as clergymen, such as, among others, Father Nowak, Father Malkowski, Father Kurowski and Father Chojnicki. All of these priests, just as those like them, although their names are not mentioned, use the pulpit for political activities, activities hostile towards the PPR and which violate its fundamental interests.

Father Henryk Jankowski from the St Brigid parish in Gdansk belongs to this small group of priests whose activities are aimed against the fundamental interests of our country. This has been demonstrated on numerous occasions in GLOS WYBRZEZA in the past 2 years. How famous, and not just in Gdansk, became for instance, one of the walls in the church of St Brigid where an exhibition was staged, and still is, in the memory of the disbanded Solidarity. There are inscriptions there which are hardly religious in nature; for example: the fascist wings of the crow [after the imposition of martial law the Military Council for National Salvation, abbreviated to WRON, was referred to as wrona-Polish for crow], oh, Child Jesus give your blessing to Solidarity, and so on.

Father Henryk Jankowski has delivered and still delivers sermons which are well known in some circles just because of the various political allusions contained in them.

There are even cunning fellows who have decided to make capital out of these sermons. They have recorded them so that one can hear them in the quiet of one's home.

Representatives of competent state authorities have pointed out to Father Henryk Jankowski on many occasions the inappropriate nature of using a place of workship and its pulpit for political manipulations. When this failed, Father Jankowski was summoned to the Prosecutor's Office. By means of a leaflet whose dramatic contents were distributed in the church and notices put up on the church bulletin board, the faithful of the parish were then informed of the persecution of the absolutely innocent priest. They had to defend him to prevent the authorities from treating religious leaders like dirt with impunity. We must not allow him to be arrested and imprisoned. In order to move as much as possible even those faithful who until then had treated Father Jankowski's allusions with greatest calm, the notices put up in the church listed the charges made by the prosecution authorities against this priest, adding them up to a total of 27 years imprisonment and saying in a galvanizing manner: The authorities are frightened only of concerted actions, unity and crowds. After such incitment no one was astonished any longer by such scenes as Father Jankowski's going for questioning, amidst a hysterical crowd, and these performances were filmed by foreign TV networks. This even looked quite amusing. First, there was a luxury Mercedes 300s with Father Jankowski inside; next a crowd of 200-250 people trooted behind it who crowded into the Gdansk Prosecutor's Office and created a certain atmosphere there.

Thus, there is no doubt whatsoever that Father Jankowski consciously provoked with his sermons, forcing the authorities to react and then incited his fans against them, exposing them (his fans) to all the consequences this entails.

In view of this, on 20 July of last year, the Prosecutor's Office submitted to court an act of indictment against Father Henryk Janowski who was charged with abusing conscience and faith, with disseminating contents which might give rise to public unrest and seriously endanger the interest of the PPR by voicing in his sermons false information regarding the sovereignty of the Polish State and the use of the law during martial law. On the basis of the amnesty law of 21 July 1984, the regional court in Gdansk, envisaging that the penalty for the above acts would not exceed 2 years imprisonment, decided on 10 July 1984 to drop the proceedings in this case.

Such are the facts. The activities of Father Jankowski are in the sphere of the activities of priests who give priority to political and not religious contents in their sermons. As a hierarchical institution the church possesses sufficient resources to remind its priests of their oath. The failure to keep it places them and the church, too, in an ambiguous situation from the moral point of view. The social consequences of the efforts of politico-priests aside, the purely religious layer of the obligations adopted in the oath is affected here. The question arises as to the reason for the church leadership's lack of response to abuses from the pulpit. What are the causes of this passivity on the part of the church hierarchy? There are two partners in church-state relations. If one of these partners adopts a passive attitude, the conclusion arises that it is losing its credibility. What is more, passivity with regard to such instances becomes an attempt to shift onto the other partner all consequences stemming from the failure to observe the elements of partnership, says Andrzej Bujnicki in conclusion.

PZPR COMMISSION VIEWS 1986-95 SOCIOECONOMIC PLAN

AU211056 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Feb 85 pp 1-2

[Andrzej Leszczynski report: "In the Next 10 years"]

[Excerpt] "This session has initiated the discussion about our future, about the key issues of the court's socioeconomic and area development up to 1995, and the alternatives of the 1986-90 National Socioeconomic Plan," said Kazimeirz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, when opening the 18 February session of the Central Committee Economic Reform and Policy Commission.

The session was attended by Marian Wozniak, Politburo member and first secretary of the PZPR committee in Warsaw; Politburo member Stanislaw Kalkus; Stanislaw Bejger, Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the PZPR Committee in Gdansk; Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalek; Manfred Gorywoda, vice premier and chairman of the Planning Commission; Vice Premier Janusz Obodowski; members of the presidiums of four other Central Committee commissions; and by ministers.

M. Gorywoda reported on the present work on the 1986-90 National Socioeconomic Plan against the background of the main problems of the country's development. "We are constructing this plan on the basis of various fundamental premises," he said. "The first premise concerns our people's needs and hopes with regard to the improved flow of consumer goods and services, the overcoming of the results of the crisis, and ensuring better conditions. Our people want less inflation, shorter periods of waiting for apartments, and the halting of the pollution of the natural environment.

"The implementation of these goals will call for mastering many dangers and difficult determining conditions of development," M. Gorywoda continued, including among these conditions the large reductions in manpower, fuels, and raw materials as well as the ecological obstacles and the need to pay off foreign debts. Under these conditions, he said, our economic policy should seek to raise economic efficiency, boost export and foreign trade, and achieve economic balance. Changes in the structure of the economy, the development of modernization investments, scientific-technological progress, and improved mechanisms of the economic reform acquire special significance in this connection.

M. Gorywoda announced that three and perhaps four alternatives of the National Socioeconomic Plan will be subject to public discussions. These alternatives will differ in the rate of increases in the national income. It is also certain that the public will have its say on such question as to whether to increase consumption paid for by personal incomes or to increase outlays on public services, how to share out the funds provided for the expansion of social infrastructure, and how to select the sources from which housing construction can be financed.

The Politburo will soon examine the draft assumptions of the National Socioeconomic Plan. These assumptions will be examined by the government in March and will then be discussed by the public. The work on and the discussion of the 1986 Central Annual Plan will continue at the same time.

Immediate Future Goals

AU251222 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Feb 85 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] PAP -- On 19 February, the Politburo acquainted itself with a report on the country's sociopolitical and economic situation.

The Politburo approved the paths and degree of fulfillment of work on a concept of the 5-year plan and of a long-term development strategy for Poland, reports on which had been submitted by the Council of Ministers Planning Commission. Occupying prime importance during work on these documents is the problem of how to reconcile various important social and economic goals which often clash with each other and which belong to the immediate future. This is creating the difficult dilemma of having to choose between current consumption and society's expectations for an improvement in the standard of living on the one hand, and the natural need to modernize the economy because of the low level of investments in recent years on the other. It also involves a choice between a rise in collective and individual consumption, investments in the production and non-production spheres, and imports and exports.

These decisions are not made any easier by existing and foreseen conditions: The number of children will increase in the next few years and the number of young people commencing their first jobs will decrease at the same time, and there will be reduced possibilities of increasing supplies of fuels and materials. The economy will be burdened with foreign debt repayments.

On the other hand, the harsh rules of management should stimulate a bold seeking of ways to make better use of existing resources and accelerate development, and encourage action that is bold but also full of initiative, imagination, and energy in the solving of future tasks and problems.

It was stated that the complex issues of development strategy must be solved in such a way that, during the expansion and modernization of the production apparatus, society can feel a tangible growth in the standard of living. This will only be possible through increased economic equilibrium; more efficient management; a rational and austere use of work resources, materials, and energy; closer ties between science and production; and considerably greater exports.

Taking into consideration the remarks and conclusions of the PZPR Central Committee's Economic Reform and Policy Commission, the Politburo indicated the paths of further work on the 5-year plan and future plans.

It was regarded as useful that both draft plans be broadly publicized and submitted to consultation after they have been viewed by the Council of Ministers. This will make it easier to select the most suitable variant and supplement it, and will bring the country's future closer to broad circles of society and encourage society's participation in the successful shaping thereof.

CENTRAL CONTROL COMMISSION VIEWS 'MISMANAGEMENT'

LD261008 Warsaw PAP in English 2014 GMT 25 Feb 85

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 25 -- The Presidium of the PUWP Central Control Commission (CKKP) met here today to review forms and methods of implementing guidelines laid down by the commission's 16th plenum held last January. The meeting was chaired by CKKP Chairman Jerzy Urbanski.

The January plenum pointed to the need for securing greater effectiveness of the commission's activities taken with a view to combating and preventing adverse phenomena within the party. Inthis context the meeting agreed (?on the) principles and organization of control and preventive actions envisaged by the commission's plan for the first half of 1985. The meeting also stressed that one of the commission's important tasks consists in effective reactions whenever a party member is guilty of waste, mismanagement or other negligence causing economic losses. The party control commission should more frequently apply severe party sanctions to those party members who treat justified complaints and grievances on the part of the working people in the red-tape style.

LIBYAN RELATIONS VIEWED PRIOR TO CEAUSESCU VISIT

AU251957 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 25 Feb 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 25/2/1985 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Elena Ceausescu will pay an official visit of friendship to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah upon an invitation of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great September 1 Revolution, in the first decade of March.

Bucharest has been looking forward to this visit that is expected to be a landmark in the positive course of friendship and cooperation between Romania and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The Bucharest and Tripoli talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi have always identified new ways to expand Romanian-Libyan cooperation -- bilaterally and internationally, at the UN and other international organizations, in the Group of 77 or in the Non-aligned Movement.

Actually, there is a great potential for Romanian-Libyan ties to grow, and the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation that the two heads of state signed in Bucharest in January 1983, the agreements and understandings that were made at the highest level provide a favourable political and legal framework for this potential to be used to advantage of both sides.

Romanian-Libyan economic exchanges have grown and diversified and the volume of trade has multiplied 47 times since diplomatic relations were established on February 14, 1974. About 8,000 Romanian experts in house-building, in social-cultural and sports construction, in water drilling and crude exploration and development, and in road building work in Libya. As part of Romania's technical assistance to Libya, experts went to Libya, to work or are there and Libyan personnel has been trained in Romanian schools (about 640 young Libyans are trained in Romania institutions and enterprises). Romania and Libyan experts cooperated in the construction in Tripoli of a residential district for 2,000 families several schools and public buildings including the one housing the industrial bank -- the tallest in the city, a fishing port, highways into the desert. Four joint companies based in Libya were set up that deal with soil improvement, seed and seedling production, sheep and fowl growing and fattening. Since 1979 a Romanian-Libyan sea-shipping company Rolship has been operating in the Romanian Port of Constanta.

With such positive results as a basis, and in consideration of the two peoples' desire for independence, peace and progress, for the growth of their economies and of their cooperation, the forthcoming Romanian-Libyan summit is expected to give fresh impetus to the bilateral ties of friendship and cooperation, for the benefit of both countries and peoples.

STEFAN ANDREI MEETS PORTUGUESE PRIME MINISTER

AU252046 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2027 GMT 25 Feb 85

[Text] Lisbon (AGERPRES) 25/2/1985 -- During the official visit he is paying to Portugal, Stefan Andrei, Romanian foreign minister, was received by Mario Soares, prime minister of Portugal, secretary-general of the Portuguese Socialist Party. The call occasioned an exchange of salutes between President Nicolae Ceausescu and the Portuguese prime minister, who accepted the invitation to visit Romania this year.

During the interview, stress was laid on the willingness of the two countries' governments to further promote the Romanian-Portuguese dialogue, to stimulate and diversify trade exchanges on a balanced basis, to deepen the economic, industrial and technico-scientific cooperation, on third markets included.

During the exchange of views on international issues, emphasis was placed on the importance of the intensification of all states' efforts for lessening tension, halting the arms race and passing to disarmament, nuclear first of all, for the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order.

Stress was laid on the significance of the development of cooperation between Romania and Portugal on an international plane for disarmament, cooperation and security in Europe and throughout the world, for a peaceful settlement of states of war and tension among states, for peace and understanding among peoples.

The interview passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere of mutual esteem and respect.

MANESCU MEETS EGYPTIAN MINISTERS IN CAIRO

AU252007 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2024 GMT 25 Feb 85

[Text] Cairo, (AGERPRES) 25/2/1985 -- Questions related to the economic collaboration between Romania and Egypt as well as the prospects of further developing the trade and cooperation in production in a series of domaines of joint interest were approached during the interviews Manea Manescu, vice-president of Romania's State Council, had with the Egyptian ministers of economy and foreign trade, industry, oil, natural resources, agriculture, electricity, energy and housing.

BRIEFS

NEW COAL MINES -- In the radius of the famous spa of Borsec, in central Romania, new coal deposits were found. There is brown coal there with a high calorific power, whose capitalization will start this year even. The transformer electric plant was built and put into operation as well as the compressor station and other related installations. The coalfield is likely to develop fast due to the recently taken steps. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0914 GMT 19 Feb 85 AU] Lignite uncovering and extraction works have started at a new opencut in the Berbesti-Alunu coalfield in Vilcea County. We are referring to the Cernisoara unit which will supply daily 500 tons of coal. In the neighboring county -- Gorj -- at Farcasesti, another new mining unit has been commissioned. The new mining unit is at the same time a pilot station for the testing of new mechanized complexes and technologies meant to determine higher efficiency in the exploitation of coal deposits. In Caras-Severin County, at the Mehadia mine -- the youngest mining unit in the area, a new complex for the mechanization of underground works has been commissioned. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 20 Feb 85 AU]

DIZDAREVIC MEETS WITH IRAQI COUNTERPART

Nonaligned Policy Discussed

LD240031 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2250 GMT 23 Feb 85

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Feb (TANJUG) -- The joint adherence to the nonalignment policy is a firm bond that has linked Yugoslavia and Iraq since the founding of the movement. This was noted today in the talks between Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi minister of foreign affairs. The talks today were devoted to the Nonaligned Movement's activity and to meetings and actions that are to take place in the near future. The Iraqi side stressed the two countries' high degree of understanding and cooperation and the special contribution made to this by the meetings between Presidents Tito and Saddam Husayn.

Federal Secretary Raif Dizdarevic stressed in his analysis of the state of international relations and the situation in the Nonaligned Movement that many contacts between Yugoslavia and nonaligned countries point to a general readiness to make the movement's activities more dynamic. He also recalled the messages that the SFRY Presidency sent to a number of nonaligned countries and said that there was an increasing awareness within the movement that the nonaligned should participate as much as possible in negotiations and in relaxing world tension.

Future meetings of the nonaligned, especially the Coordination Bureau of New Delhi next month, the movement's ministerial conference in Luanda this September, and the observance of the 40th anniversary of the world organization's founding will provide an opportunity to concentrate such endeavors on the desired goals. In this connection views were exchanged today about the problem of Namibia, the grave economic situation and famine in Africa, hotbeds of crisis, in particular in the Middle East, and the Persian Gulf war.

Tariq 'Aziz presented Iraqi views of the situation in the Nonaligned Movement. He also spoke of the war with Iran and of Iraq's view as to what the role of the Nonaligned Movement can be in ending this long-standing armed conflict between two of its members.

More on Talks With 'Aziz

LD241656 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1334 GMT 24 Feb 85

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Feb (TANJUG) -- This morning, in Baghdad, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic resumed his talks with Tariq 'Aziz, the head of Iraqi diplomacy. Today's meeting between the two ministers was devoted chiefly to the activity and forthcoming actions by the Nonaligned Movement. This shows how much significance the two countries, both among the founders of the movement, attach to these problems. This is enhanced by the growing awareness of the majority of nonaligned countries that in the present, somewhat more favorable, international situation the Nonaligned Movement should be as effective as possible in initiating processes.

In this context, views were also exchanged today on individual issues of life and activity of the movement and on further actions to be taken. What the two sides had in mind in this connection were, as stressed, opening up global negotiations on disarmament and moves to eliminate crisis hotbeds, particularly in the Middle East. Reference was also made to strengthening the movement's ability to resolve efficiently the disputes and conflicts between its members, especially in the Iraqi-Iranian war.

All this, as well as questions on Namibia, famine in Africa, international economic relations, and other issues will be on the agenda of significant gatherings by the nonaligned in New Delhi in April this year and in Luanda in September, when the decision on the time and venue of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit will be adopted. At the latest conference of the highest representatives of the nonaligned countries many delegations opted for Baghdad, the capital of Iraq, but the final decision was left to the foreign ministers' meeting in Luanda.

Federal Secretary Dizdarevic will have talks this afternoon with First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin. Following that he will have a third meeting with Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz.

[Belgrade TANJUG in English at 2022 GMT on 24 February reports that Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic and Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz resumed the third round of talks in 2 days during the dinner hosted by 'Aziz in honor of Dizdarevic on 24 February].

Received by President Husayn

LD252129 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1406 GMT 25 Feb 85

[Text] Baghdad, 25 Feb (TANJUG) -- Iraqi President Saddam Husayn today received Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, who is on a 3-day official visit to Iraq. They held a lengthy, friendly and cordial conversation in Baghdad, during which questions were examined concerning the nonaligned movement's activity and the two countries' bilateral relations. Also present at the talks, on the Iraqi side, were Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, and Ezevad Mujezinovic, SFRY ambassador to Iraq.

During the meeting the federal secretary put forward the assessment that relations between the two countries are developing very successfully in all spheres, which is an expression of their joint membership of and devotion to the principles and goals of the policy of the Nonaligned Movement. He also informed the Iraqi president about efforts being made in the SFRY in implementing the economic stabilization program and the initial results being achieved in this sphere.

Raif Dizdarevic also spoke about the SFRY's foreign political activity, and in particular its efforts in pushing ahead the Nonaligned Movement's activities as forcefully as possible in the contemporary international conditions. To this end the Yugoslav leadership is developing intensive activity and maintaining constant dialogues with many nonaligned and other countries, Dizdarevic stressed.

He expressed the view that where dialogue is being revived among the great powers, the interest and need exists for direct, committed activity by the Nonaligned Movement on the bases of its original orientations and principles, so as to ensure in the contemporary stage of the development of international relations the presence of nonalignment and its contribution toward halting unfavorable trends and directing international action toward solving the problems of peace, security, and development. In this context Raif Dizdarevic set out the views and reflections of the Yugoslav leadership, bearing in mind in particular the forthcoming important activity of the Nonaligned Movement in connection with the preparations for its eighth summit. He explained the Yugoslav stance on the forthcoming extraordinary ministerial session of the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau in New Delhi in April, the ministerial conference in Luanda in September, and the marking of the 40th anniversary of the world organization.

Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, as has been learned from delegation circles, expressed satisfaction with the involvement of Yugoslavia in stimulating the nonaligned countries' activity and stressed that the movement's activity is of great importance in today's international conditions.

He underscored the need for deep analysis of the international political and economic conditions in which the nonaligned countries are now operating so as to identify as precisely as possible the changes that have come about in the world from the founding of the movement to the present day. According to reports, Saddam Husayn stressed that such a joint analysis by the nonaligned countries is necessary for the movement to realize the positive role that the developed and the developing world expect of it.

The Iraqi president presented the view that the nonaligned countries should rise above their narrow interests and act in the broader interest of the movement, as a whole, for international peace and development. He also spoke about the preparations for the Eighth Nonaligned Summit.

Talking about relations between Iraq and Yugoslavia, Saddam Husayn gave a high appraisal of the friendship and comprehensive cooperation that has been successfully developing for a number of years, and stressed that this was an expression of the mutual consistent devotion to the original principles and goals of the policy of nonalignment. He underscored the need for further joint efforts to be made toward the even more successful development of these relations.

During their conversation, Federal Secretary Dizdarevic conveyed to Saddam Husayn greetings from the president and Presidency of the SFRY; the Iraqi president reciprocated with warm greetings.

Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, also visited the chairman of the Iraqi parliament, Dr Sadun Hammadi.

COUNCIL CRITICIZES POLITICAL SYSTEM ANALYSIS

AU231700 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Feb 85 pp 1, 3

[J.R.-I.T. report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 18 Feb -- The third in a series of papers that comprise the future critical analysis of the functioning of the political system -- on the role and the working of the subjective factors -- was subjected to sharp criticism at a session of the Federal Council for Problems of the Social System, with Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic in the chair, because its contents do not take any great steps beyond offering so-called "cosmetic corrections" in this extremely significant field.

In a discussion that lasted several hours, the authors of the paper were blamed for dwelling chiefly on generally known and not quite fresh observations about the shortcomings in the working of the political institutions, without going deeply into the causes of the present unfavorable situation. The analysis does not define with sufficient precision either what should be changed or how it should be changed.

Explaining the submitted paper, the speaker, Kiro Hadzivasilev, said that we have made significant achievements in the specific workers democracy in our political system, but they do not yet satisfy our working people who with their criticism request that one go further in this direction and more quickly and more consistently.

Many negative assessments of the LC were expressed at the session. Pointing out that the critical assessments of the LC in the paper are not sufficiently supported and explained, Balsa Spadijer stressed that one should have proceeded primarily from what has been said in the general party debate on the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee Plenum. He warned that the workers' vanguard is now burdened with disunity, federalization and excessive reliance on the state of power, without a normal critical distance. He reproached the authors of the paper for not paying sufficient attention to the principle of democratic centralism, the implementation of which has been seriously jeopardized at all levels.

The shortcomings in the functioning of the political system are caused primarily by the shortcomings in the work of the sociopolitical organizations, Milan Kucan believes. They are caused by their inconsistency in the implementation of the constitutional principles, and even by their inconsistency in the implementation of their own program outlines and statute provisions. Sociopolitical organizations criticize the functioning of the political system, but they are not sufficiently critical of themselves. Therefore it is necessary to determine to what extent the very sociopolitical organizations actually influence the creation of conditions for the expression and realization of the interests of the workers class, and how much they are a factor of cohesion, and how much a factor of division, which is not at all sufficiently evident in the analysis.

Sociopolitical organizations criticize administrative interventions and then support them. They sharply criticize the executive organs for exceeding their constitutional powers, and then help them in doing it. They are in principle in favor of working people assuming all the prerogatives connected with the nomination and selection of delegates and delegations, and then they take over this role, Ciril Ribicic said.

At the conclusion of the discussion, Kiro Hadzivasilev took the floor. Accepting a major part of the critical remarks, he considered it necessary to stress that some differences in positions exist and must be clarified. Three views dominate: first, the overall functioning of the political system is handicapped, primarily because the provisions envisaged in the Constitution are not being implemented in socio-economic relations; second, all the trouble is connected with poor provisions in the political system's institutions; and third, there are actually no proper problems either in the socioeconomic or the political systems, but the problems reside in the subjective factor that does not find its proper way.

Stressing that without changes in socioeconomic relations no changes in the superstructure -- the political system -- can be expected, Hadzivasilev said that all three views contain a part of the truth and that it is, in fact, a matter of linking all these elements and their mutual permeation and influence. Nevertheless, without a proper solution in the basic production relationship, no other solutions will lead to an essential change.

SERB COUNCIL DISCUSSES SOCIAL PLANNING BILL

AU252144 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 25 Feb 85

[Text] The SR of Serbia Social Council for Economic Development discussed the bill on social planning and stressed that the bill is in accord with the constitutional solutions. Also emphasized was the need to increase the function of planning in the SFRY. Olivija Rusovac reports:

Although the assessment was unanimous, it does not mean that the discussion did not present a whole variety of opinions. However, all these opinions led to a philosophy of planning that strengthens the links within the economy and affirms the market. According to the republican social council, reserves of a constitutional-legal nature calling into question some solutions that have been offered by the planning bill are unfounded. In particular, Articles 33 and 34 of the bill were analyzed.

"Miavoj Daskovic [Serbia Committee for Legislation President] failed to agree with the remark made by the Vojvodina Assembly on federal law regulating relations in Serbia, because they are regulated solely by republican laws.

He also rejected the remark that the constitutional position of provinces is called into question, because, by the intervention of the federal law, allegedly they would be reduced to cultural autonomy. Milivoj Draskovic says that the disputed articles of the planning bill give only a legal definition of republican-provincial laws. In the event of the social plan of Serbia not being mentioned in the bill, the specific position of Serbia in the federation would be denied and the plans of the provinces would be completely equalized with the plans of the republics, which is contrary to the Constitution.

Draskovic also recalled the conclusion of the 18th session of the Serbia LC Central Committee held in 1981, which says that federal regulations must consider the specific position of Servia.

In reaction to the remark that it is also unconstitutional to speak about the joint development policy in Serbia, Milivoje Draskovic invoked Article 300 of the Vojvodina constitution which pertains to the provincial social plan that is based also on the joint development policy of Serbia and Yugoslavia. After the Vojvodina constitution was cited, one is obligated to conclude that there would be less confusion if everyone read and respected one's constitution better.

TANJUG REPORTS REAGAN VIEWS ON WORLD ISSUES

LD221627 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1531 GMT 15 Feb 85

[Text] Washington, Feb 22 (TANJUG) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan believes that the Soviet Union will sincerely strive towards reaching an agreement on limiting nuclear weapons but confirmed that the U.S. will continue research within its star wars programme, which Soviet leaders regard as the main obstacle to any accord. In his first news conference since his second term in office began a month ago, Reagan promised they would meet more often than during his first mandate.

Outlining the U.S. position on Nicaragua and the Middle East, Reagan called on the Nicaraguan Government to carry out "democratic reforms" in the country and confirmed that the U.S. will continue to support the anti-Sandinist forces until that time. Reagan said that the U.S. is under an "obligation" to support "freedom fighters from Afghanistan to Nicaragua" as well as "all peoples fighting for their freedom".

On the Soviet-U.S. meeting on the Middle East in Vienna early this week, Reagan said that the U.S. has a "benevolent stand" on the agreement between Jordanian King Husayn and the Palestine Liberation Organisation on ways of surmounting the Middle East crisis but avoided mentioning the name of PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat. Reagan gave no details about the Vienna talks or the U.S. and Soviet representatives, on which no public announcement had been made, but repeated that Washington's position on the "turbulent Middle East" remains unchanged.

Explaining his strategic defence initiative, i.e. a programme of building an anti-missile system in space, Reagan said he would accept no ultimation and was convinced that the research programme was paving the way and could ensure a nuclear agreement to the world.

TV NOTES ZHIVKOV DENIES POET'S NATIONALITY

LD251849 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1342 GMT 25 Feb 85

["Skopje TV: 'The Key Witness' (Zhivkov on Vaptsarov)" -- news and current affairs program (second edition) carried a commentary entitled "The Key Witness."

The commentary deals with the appearance in Moscow bookshops of a de luxe edition of the collected poems by the Macedonian poet and revolutionary, Nikola Vaptsarov. The preface to the book was written by the head of the Bulgarian state and party, Todor Zhivkov. Not only the Soviet, but also our public have found it remarkable, the commentary stresses, that in the preface, Vaptsarov has been denied his Macedonian national identity. This is all the more remarkable since in its other editions, Politizdat, the most authoritative Soviet publishing house, clearly stresses that Vaptsarov came from a Macedonian revolutionary family and that, among other things, he formed a Macedonian poets' circle in Sofia.

"If 1 million living Turks can become Bulgarians, why not proclaim one long-dated Macedonian to be a Bulgarian," the Skopje television commentary stresses.

It is precisely Vaptsarov's works which confirm what he was and what he was like. And because he always was and remained a Macedonian, Vaptsarov was shot by a Bulgarian fascist army firing squad 43 years ago. It was the same army which, according to the Sofia present-day leadership, "liberated" the whole of Macedonia, or even the entire Yugoslavia, 1 year after Vaptsarov's death.

Vaptsarov would certainly never have forgiven even the head of the Bulgarian state and party for taking his Macedonian name away, or allowed him to do so, as this was precisely the name he fought for most and wrote about in his poetry, and for which he fell with courage and dignity when he was cut down by the demons of the fascist Bulgarian firing squad.

It is as though this has been suppressed in the memory of the foremost Bulgarian personage, who, having decided to write forewords for collections of poetry, should at least have been a credible witness.

This is all the more the case as Todor Zhivkov says in the foreword that he was "fortunate enough" to meet Vaptsarov and that they felt a "spiritual proximity," as they knew they were both Communists. He should certainly have known that Vaptsarov was shot by Bulgarian fascists and that Nikola Vaptsarov was never anything other than a Macedonian.

What else can one say following this latest flagrant example of our history and culture being falsified, the author of the commentary, Skopje television editor Vladimir Lape asks, and adds that in Sofia no one will again be able to claim that the falsification of Macedonian history is being done by "certain irresponsible Bulgarian historians and publicists over there."

SUNDIC VIEWS U.S.-USSR MIDDLE EAST TALKS

LD222128 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] Rarely has a meeting between the USSR and the United States taken place in such secrecy as the Vienna talks on the Middle East. One thing is certain: The United States is against holding an international conference which the USSR is advocating. Milika Sundic comments:

[Sundic] The 2-day Soviet-U.S. dialogue on the Middle East ended in Vienna without any public commentaries about its course of results, according to an advance agreement between the two powers. The question also remained whether the talks would be continued and how the two sides would act in the future, especially toward the latest developments in the Middle East. So far only one thing is known, and this has been confirmed by President Reagan: The United States is against holding an international conference on the Middle East with Soviet participation. The U.S. Administration sticks to its well-known attitude that Middle East problems can be tackled through direct negotiations between the Arab countries and Israel; in other words, this is the best way out of the existing stalemate.

The U.S. attitude on holding an international conference on the Middle East completely coincides with Israel's attitude, which is also confirmed by the invitation from Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to King Husayn of Jordan, to visit Tel Aviv and Peres' readiness to go to Amman. This invitation by Shim'on Peres immediately followed the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement on taking a joint initiative whose final aim was to sign a peace treaty with Israel in exchange for the territories under Israeli occupation.

The Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, although its contents are not yet known, has been favorably received in the United States, in contrast to the Soviet Union, where it has been accepted with a great deal of reserve. This Soviet attitude has been greatly influenced by Syria's viewpoint, for Syria is at odds with Yasir 'Arafat and codemns his contacts with Jordan and Egypt, judging them a betrayal of the Palestinian cause.

Although the USSR is well disposed to all that Syria thinks about the PLO situation, Moscow still refrains from completely following Damascus' policy toward Yasir 'Arafat, thus leaving itself open for possible contacts with both sides.

It also is not in Moscow's interest to have a confrontation with Jordan and Egypt because it strives to maintain the best possible relations with both countries. After all, among the Arab countries there are more countries that support Jordanian-Palestinian contacts, including the plans to create a confederation, than those who do not. This supports the U.S. view that Israeli-Arab conflicts can only be resolved by direct dialogue, and lessens the likelihood that the USSR will be successful in getting an international conference on the Middle East convened. This does not mean that the USSR is giving up the above-mentioned idea, which will largely depend on what final attitude is adopted by the parties directly concerned, the Arab countries and Israel. So far it appears that the Arabs would not be at all against convening an international conference on the Middle East, but they will not insist on this if another way out emerges. At this moment this mainly depends on how all the parties concerned, especially Israel, accept the Jordanian-Palestinian initiative.

Of course, many things are not yet clear because all the cards of the Middle East game are not yet visible. The agreement between the USSR and the United States not to keep the world public informed on the results of the Vienna talks on the Middle East is also part of the game in which both superpowers are striving to consolidate their positions in this part of the world while having as few conflicts as possible, because conflicts could further aggravate the confrontation that already exists between them, for example, in the field of disarmament.